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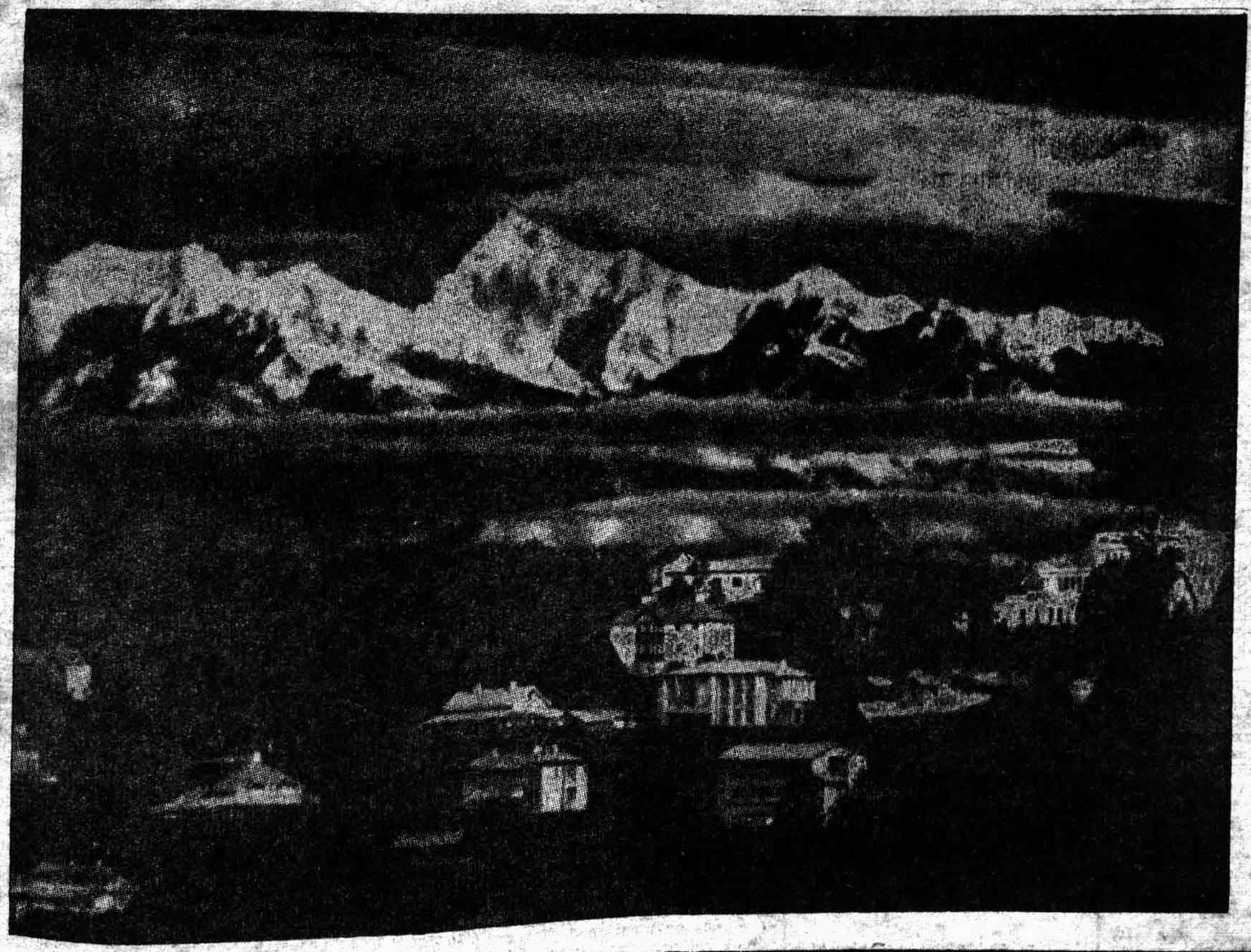
BID FOR EVEREST HONOURS

Left: 'Tenzing' (Tiger) Sherpa — a veteran mount-taineer—who goes with Col. Hunt's British Expedition to Everest.

Below: A majestic view of Kanchanjunga peak in The Himalayan Range with the panorama of Darjeeling houses in the forefront.



BLUE STAR OVER PEPSU

SEE PAGE 5

Thailand Of Buddhas

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From A Correspondent

BANGKOK—Half way round the world lies a unique little monarchy whose color, oriental appeal and sharp contrasts are known to millions of people through a movie called "Anna and the King of Siam".

To many travellers on the round-the-world grand tour, Thailand is the most intriguing. From the ultra-modern air terminal of Don Maung, where Pan American World Airways services from New York and San Francisco meet, the highway stretches through eighteen miles of rice lands worked with water buffalo and wooden plow, ancient but effective tools.

On Bangkok's crowded streets, the Rolls Royce and the Buick jockey for position with the samloh—a three-wheeled tricycle buggy which is still the favourite means of transportation for tourist and Thai.

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A Catholic cathedral on the banks of the Chao Phya river is directly across the river from the spire of the Buddhist Temple of the Dawn which tapers with strange beauty into the sky like a half-remembered figure in a dream.

Down the busy streets, or along the highways, stroll the yellow robed Buddhist monks—Thailand is a stronghold of the Buddhist faith. And throughout the city, their 600 or more temples are open to the visitor—red and orange tiled roofs supported by the white purity of wall and column. Colorful and cheerful as these temples are, traveller and Thai alike remove their shoes on inspection tours, for the temples are sanctuaries for contemplation as well as guardians of past civilizations.

The round-the-world traveller can easily cover the sights of Bangkok in a three-day stop-over, but the visit should be on a week-end to cover the boxing matches—easily the most murderous in the world—and the classical Siamese dancers.

Every visit to Bangkok should include a dawn departure from the Oriental Hotel by the river launch for a tour of the side canals that are the main highways of this city of almost a million inhabitants. The standard three-hour trip carries the visitor as close as he would want to get to the jungle and provides him with an intimate glimpse of the everyday life of the ordinary Thai. High point of the trip is the Floating Market where natives buy pots, pans, cloth, charcoal, rice and exotic tropical fruits such as the mangosteen and the strongly scented durian. The Temple of the Dawn is also part of the trip and if you're lucky you'll see the 80-foot long royal barges propelled by dozens of men making their stately way on a royal progression.

Excellent guide and tourist services are available at moderate cost. The price of a three-hour tour including the snake farm where venom is extracted for snake bite and anti-toxin, the Temple of the Sleeping Buddha, and the Marble Temple is approximately Rs. 50/-. This is the average for Bangkok tours, which of course may be less if undertaken by several people.

Shoppers will find the New Road, stores bulging with Siamese silver and nelloware, a sort of oxidized silver with inlaid and engraved designs. The women's favourite is Thai silk a fine lustrous textile, which can be purchased at cloth stores all over the city. Hand-woven brocades and silks are also good buys as are crocodile and snakeskin bags, shoes, belts, and wallets. Zircons and sapphires are not cheap.

An unusual side trip into Cambodia, Indo-China is available to the extraordinary ruins of Ankor Wat, an ancient civilization now emerging from its jungle prison.

Newspapers

Apart from reading and for wrapping fish and chips we can think of a wider variety of different usages for newspapers than any other commodity. Here is the list: patterns, paper hats, fans, packing material, sunshade, tablecloth, fire-lighter, sandwich-wrapper, temporary curtains, umbrella, chest-warmers, groundsheet, picnic mat, draft excluder, and so on *ad infinitum*.

WEEK-END FUN

"Women will not allow themselves to be bossed by members of their own sex", says a psychologist. Another sex, members of which women will not allow themselves to be bossed by, is the male sex.

* * *

It is my studied opinion that the British Empire started to disintegrate, slowly but surely, the first time an Englishman was offered a cup of tea, accepted it, consumed it, and liked it.

* * *

The rage of the Riviera is an eighty-two-year-old tennis star who says: "True, I am senile—but, thank heavens, only mentally."

* * *

Groucho Marx was asked if he had an agent. "Of course," he replied. "I never make a move without first ignoring my agent."

* * *

The hick is the accepted symbol of purity in the United States. Their national mythology contends that innocence delivers the farmer into the schemes of the parasite, once he enters the fetid labyrinth of the city. They believe the yokel to be unsoiled by cunning. They associate his character with the clean winds that blow across the countryside beyond the pavements. But anyone will tell you that the farmer is the stingiest and most suspicious of men, and most of them will run the dog at you if you pause for a drink of water at their wells.

* * *

The characteristic philosophies of a disordered age propose salvation by escape or by personal adventure or by revolution. Where the disorder becomes overwhelming, these three themes become fused. In a dissolving society, Fascism and Communism offer to the masses an escape from the present and from the pains of self-reliance and the perplexities of a free will; they offer to the energetic and to the ambitious the chance for adventure on the great stage of the world; and to all men, they give the sedative that their destiny is predetermined in the inexorable movement of history....

* * *

By the time you get to know how to read a girl like a book, it's too late to start a library.

* * *

An American baby born in 1950 can look forward to thirty more years of life than did the infant of just one hundred years ago, together with time-and-a-half pay for overtime.

* * *

People who live in glass houses should carry all the insurance they can get.

* * *

The editor of a newspaper started his gardening during the war years when it was patriotic to do so, when food would "Win the War and Write the Peace". The editor continued his gardening during the early days of peace, when it was still considered the thing to do. The editor continues his gardening in a time when the nation has so much food it doesn't know what to do with it. And the editor will probably go on gardening when things are so cheap they give them away at the market with two boxtops and home gardening becomes illegal.

For the editor has been fatally seized with the most insidious and most compelling of urges: the desire to see things grow, the desire to assist nature in its miracle of transforming seeds into plants and plants into fruit and fruit into food.

* * *

A nun was telling with glee of a geography test among her third-grade students in which she asked where the German people came from, the French people, the Italian, the English, and so forth. All went well until she finally asked, "And where do the Irish come from?" Then came this answer with resounding certitude: "From Notre Dame!"

A Sunday-school teacher was telling the story of Moses to a class of wide-eyed-five-year-olds.

"Now, whom," she asked dramatically, "do you suppose the beautiful Egyptian princess found to take care of the little boy she had discovered in the bullrushes?"

Without hesitation, Suzanne answered: "A baby-sitter."

* * *

Small girl, rebelliously practicing the piano: "All another way for me to be popular is for you to be rich."

* * *

The late Franklin D. Roosevelt practised a psychological trick of his own on visitors, a private bit of secret service as it were. Passing through the crowded reception room on the way to his own office, F.D.R. would pause long enough to tell a hoary, bewhiskered joke to those waiting to see him. He would make a mental note of those who laughed and those who merely smiled politely. The laughers, he once explained to a friend, were there to seek favours—the others were there on business, which should be attended to first.

I am a little tired of reading about people who are uncouth, unkempt, disheveled, and who had a mishap. Sometime soon I am going to write about someone who's couth, kempt, heveled, and having a goodhap.

* * *

The best way to get the most enjoyment out of your garden is to put on a big straw hat and some cool pants, hold a trowel in one hand and a drink in the other, and tell the man where to dig.

* * *

Doesn't the time ever come, in the life of a conscientious person, when he can become satisfied with himself as he then is, quit trying for improvement, and begin capitalizing and profiting on what he has become? Does he, all through the entire three-score-ten-and-plus years, have to try to be better and better? Can't he relax sometime? Doesn't the time ever arrive when he can quit sowing and begin reaping?

BOONEVILLE, ARKANSAS
—'Democrat'

'ON AN OLD FOUNDATION'

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THEY MISSED MILLIONS

THE man who discovered one of the world's first formulae for plastics—a key invention which made millions—died the other day and left only £117. In his old age Francis Maries had sought humble employment as a hospital store-keeper on the outskirts of London. . . and now his white-haired widow has to go out to work.

Yet we live in the plastics age. In every electric switch, every radio set, every telephone and fountain-pen, Francis Maries faced a constant reminder of his bitter misfortune.

Thirty years ago, while experimenting with baby foods in his kitchen, he discovered the milk plastics formula that opened glowing vistas to fortune.

But Maries' bright idea won no support—or money. The business crashed. Even his little home had to be sold up. Until relatives came to the rescue, he and his wife had to sleep on bare floorboards. Maries lived to see others reap the fruits of an invention similar to his casein formula.

ON PITTANCE

It so often happens.

Not long ago Walt Disney was decorated with the Legion of Honour at a stately French Embassy gathering, and in his speech of thanks he mentioned that animated cartoons had been invented by a Frenchman, Emile Cohl. What Disney didn't know was that Cohl was still living—on a pittance of seven shillings a week relief!

Strangely enough, the discovery of Emile Cohl's plight turned up another old-timer, who was found lying ill and isolated in a flat only a street or two away. Francis Michaux invented the bicycle pedal. Ultimately the French Cyclists Touring Club had to open a subscription fund on his behalf.

Nikola Tesla, too, died in New York with barely enough to pay his hotel bill.

Every electric lamp marked "A.C." pays indirect tribute—but no cash tribute! — to Tesla. Back in the 'nineties he sold his new system of alternating current for a million dollars cash. But in the course of a long life he spent so much money on laboratory experiments on new electrical inventions —and so often dreamily failed to take out patents — that the net profit was nil.

THE CONTRAST

It is an amazing fact that Alexander Fleming and his colleagues made no attempt to patent their discovery of penicillin. As scientists, they intended their medical discovery to be bequeathed to the world.

On the other hand, when Dr. Selman Waksman, a Russian-born American, discovered that other wonder drug, streptomycin, he patented it and made over the proceeds to the Rutgers University Research Foundation.

When I last examined the accounts it had made nearly £1,000,000 on a 2 per cent. royalty.

The Wonder Fruit

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BY ROSE TENENT

Can there be a housewife who does not rate the lemon highly? besides the enormous part this fruit plays in modern cookery it is often used for bleaching purposes. Lemon juice is also good for the complexion, and for coughs and colds it is invaluable, writes the author in 'Co-operative Magazine.'

Originally a native of India, the lemon has been known in tropical climates since the first century A. D. Late in the 11th century the Crusaders found the tree growing in Palestine and introduced it into Italy and Sicily. By 1494 the fruit was being cultivated in the Azores and shipped to Britain.

Some time later we hear of Lord Burghley, treasurer to Queen Elizabeth I, writing to Thomas Windebank in Paris: "I have already an orange tree, and if the prise be not too much, I pray you procure for me a lemon..." Later still, lemons were being sold in the streets of London.

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It is from Italy and Sicily that we get our chief supplies of lemons today, although they are also cultivated widely in Spain, California and Rhodesia. There are many varieties of the fruit, including the Lisbon lemon which grows rather like an orange, the lemon with a pink pulp, and the lemon which is so low in acid that it has a sweet flavour.

When we buy lemons they are usually a deep yellow colour, the result of a curing process in which ethylene gas is used. The tree-ripe fruit is actually much paler, and is, in fact, usually picked when green. A good lemon is known by its skin and weight. The skin should be fine in texture and the fruit heavy for its size. The one exception is the variety used for making peel. This is slightly larger than most; it comes from Sicily, has a very thick skin, and is left on the tree until quite ripe. Before this type of lemon is exported it is cut up and pickled in salt and water.

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Lemons are very rich in vitamins. In bygone years, when it was impossible to carry proper food on board ship, sailors were subject to scurvy, an eruptive disease due to faulty diet. Eventually it was found that the sucking of the juice of lemons either cured or prevented the disease, and for years afterwards every British ship was compelled to carry enough lemons to provide members of the crew each with an ounce of juice daily.

Lemon juice contains 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. of citric acid. This is extracted by neutralising with chalk, followed by separation and decomposition of the calcium citrate with sulphuric acid. It is then purified and collected in vacuum pans until ready to crystallise. Citric acid is used, of course, for the manufacture of lemonade and other effervescent drinks and for table jellies.

We are all familiar with the bitter, disagreeable flavour of the white pith immediately beneath the outer skin of the lemon. At one time when anyone died, a tankard of ale containing a piece of lemon peel was always passed round at the funeral. This strange custom was supposed to represent the bitterness of death. Actually, his white spongy portion of the peel also includes other substances, among which are pectins and sugars.

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The essential oils used for lemon flavouring are obtained from the outer cells of the rind of the lemon. These oils consist largely of terpenes, aldehydes and esters. It is the aldehydes and esters which are mostly responsible for the flavour and odour of the citrus oils.

Lemon oil can be extracted by pressure or it can be obtained by a method of solvent extraction.

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PRESERVING A JEWEL INTACT

Conservation Work At The Taj Mahal

RANKED as one of the wonders of the world, the Taj Mahal at Agra has won over by its beauty thousands of tourists from the various regions of India and from abroad.

Fergusson, in his monumental survey of Eastern Architecture gives it unstinted praise. After referring to its extreme delicacy, the beauty of material employed in its construction and the complexity of its design, he wrote: "It is the combination of so many beauties and the perfect manner in which each is subordinated to the other, that makes up a whole which the world cannot match."

The construction of the Taj was spread over a long period. The white marble mausoleum took 14 years to built with the mosque on the west and the main gateway on the south, while the outer court and its cloisters were added subsequently and the entire group was completed in about 22 years.

How much did it cost Emperor Shah Jehan to build the Taj?

The marble and sandstone used in the construction came from state quarries and the semi-precious stones and jewels from the imperial stores;

Patterns For Inlay Work

Photographic reproduction of semi-precious stones cut to shape for inlay work with tin stancil, intact. These stones were utilised for inlay work on the facade of the Taj.

and this probably accounts for the court chronicler's not including these big items in the expenditure on the Taj recorded in the 'BADSHAHNAMA' However, estimates vary from 50 lakhs to 6 crores of rupees. But, again, Tavernier's remarks in this connection indicate another item of expenditure. "The scaffolding," he says, "is held to have cost more than the building, for not having (enough) wood, they had to make it of bricks, as also the centering of the vaults."

It was in the year 1936 that leakage was first noticed in the main dome. Extensive repairs were immediately proposed. But in view of the national importance of the monument the Government of India set up the Taj Advisory Committee to give expert guidance on the matter. Its recommendations were implemented in the years 1941-44 at a total cost of Rs. 92,000. Only urgent measures on the facing of the dome of the mausoleum like pointing open joints of marble facing with special lime mortar, re-setting damaged stones and repairs to inlay work were completed during this period. For completing this work after thorough examination of the drum and dome the cost of the scaffolding alone that had to be put up amounted to about Rs. 45,000.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

In 1944, an Expanded Taj Advisory Committee was appointed by the Government to study further the problems of the conservation of the Taj Mahal. This Committee made its final recommendations in 1944 and the Archaeological Department was entrusted with the implementation of the recommendations which are progressively being carried out.

The Government of India earmarked a sum of Rs. 3,50,000 for special repairs to the Taj It was proposed to spend Rs. 80,000 annually for a period of five years commencing from the year 1947-48.

The work is in progress but the completion will at least take another two years.

Among the other measures on hand now are repairs to the facade of the marble basement. It has been noticed that after rains water kept oozing out from several places along the facade. This was apparently due to the accumulation of water in the brick core underneath the marble pavement, and to remedy this, marble slabs all along to a width of about 4 ft. from the edge of the platform were removed and cracks and holes below the slabs were thoroughly grouted

PROBLEMS OF CONSERVATION

The main problem of conservation has been to retain the original structure and design intact. The original Taj Advisory Committee had made the proposal that the four 'chhatries' (kiosks) around the main dome of the Taj should be dismantled and rebuilt as they had become structurally unsound. But in 1941, the Archaeological Department, true to its tenets as also to the principles of scienific archaeological conservation, stressed the utmost importance of the preservation of the original fabric to the maximum degree possible and insisted that the superstructure of the domes, being on the whole intact, should not be dismantled and that the pillars and other damaged members could be changed if the domes were properly cribbed. In the actual execution of the work, great care and patience had to be exercised to see that no void was left, while re-setting the new members, and that the fitting of the capitals over the pillars, which had to be inserted last, between the shaft and superstructure, was perfect; for it was on this alone that the success of the whole work depended. The chiselling out of the decayed members required an equal amount of skill, care, patience and industry. Thus, the originality of the fabric of these four chhatries has been maintained, involving a change of as many as twenty nine out of the 32 pillars.

Besides, repairs to these chhatries has been accomplished in less than a lakh of rupees as against several times this amount which would have been spent if total renovation as suggested by the original committee had been undertaken.

SPECIAL MARBLE

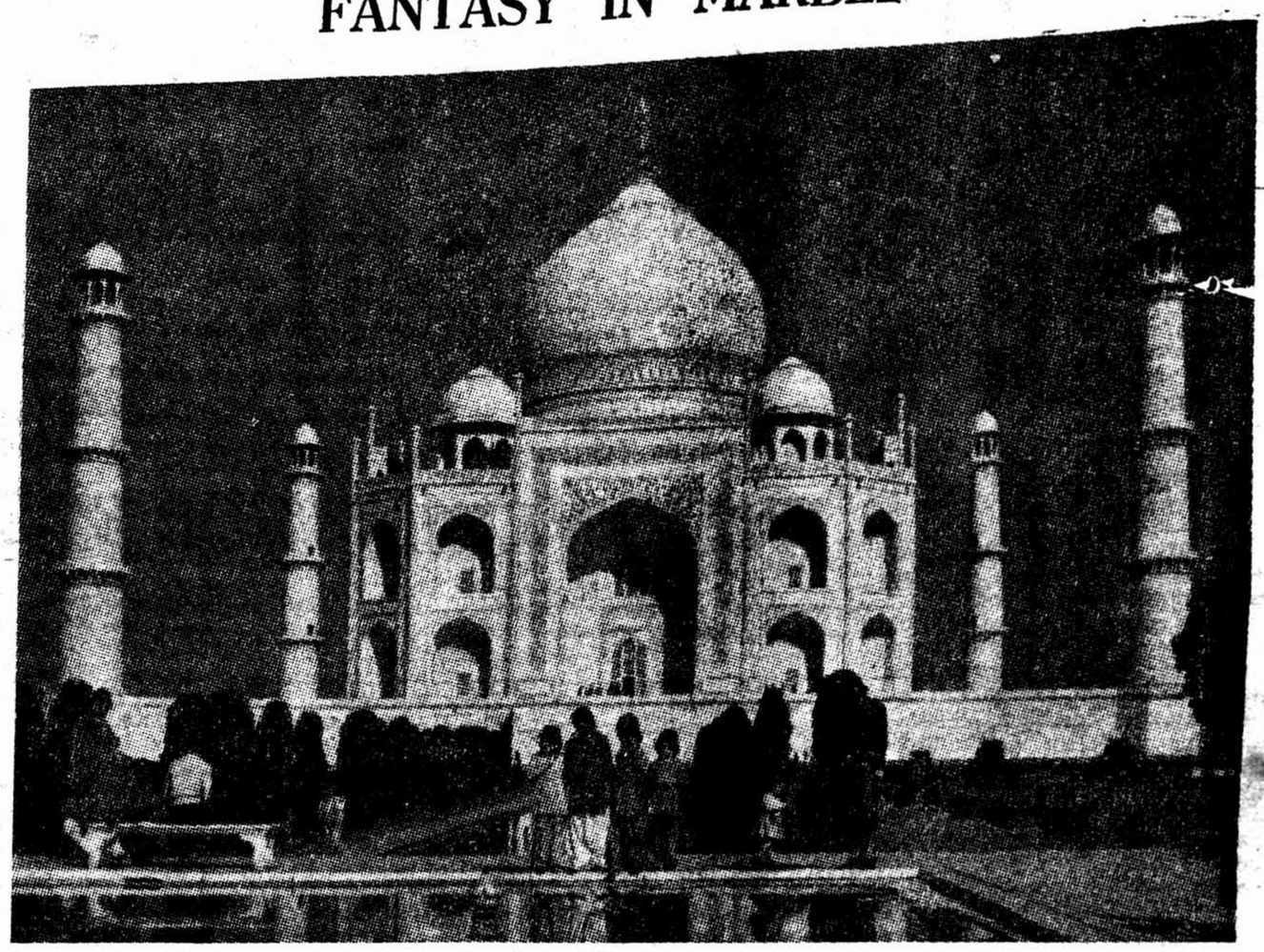
This type of care has been exercised not only in the conservation of structural design but also in the repairs of surface decoration. Thus, in the repair of the kiosks around the dome, special marble from Makrana in Jodhpur was imported, having the same blue tinge as used by the original builders. For replacing damaged slabs along the facing of the platform, black marble was imported from Alwar. For inlay work on the facade of the mausoleum, semi-precious stones such as Petonia, a variety of blood stone and Ratak, a variety of Jasper, have been procured with great difficulty as pieces of these stones of large size are not easily available in quantities. Badal, another variety of Jasper, is not procurable anywhere in India and arrangements for getting it from Pakistan are being made

HERIDITARY CRAFT

Moghul inlay decoration is a craft perfected through generations and the Archaeological Department has sought to benefit from the skill which has been handed down from father to son through the centuries. The local craftsmen employed in this work have inherited this art from their ancestors who gave decorative touches to the Taj in the time of Shah Jehan. Local craftsmen, again, have been recruited for replacing decayed red sandstone slabs with new 'jalies' (lattice work) exactly similar to the originals

The total amount spent so far over the repairs of the Taj since 1940-41 is about Rs. four lakhs. It is a very small fraction of the original cost of the mausoleum, unique all the world over for its beauty, which grew up beside the waters of the Jamuna to cherish the memory of a lost happiness.

FANTASY IN MARBLE



Ranked as one of the wonders of the world, this world famous monument has won over by its beauty thousands of tourists from various regions of India and from abroad.

Homage To Gandhiji

"A FRENCH MADEMOISELLE, perfect in limb and grace, visits Rajghat, the mausoleum of Gandhi. The moon shows out of the clouds. She has put few drops of perfume to the bouquet of magnolias and roses. Their scents mix and the air is fragrant. In that deep quiet, only the moon announces the news of fleeting minutes. She is dressed in a black smooth georgette. Her flames of scarlet curls bathed in moon-light heighten her loveliness. Kneeling before the Samadhi, in a deep rich voice, she sings "Gandhi, the last perfection of truth." The line has a melancholy charm. It bears a message to distant lands.

When we remember this line in silence it brings an endless delight and marvel. It is not a mere floral and lyrical homage. It is a final judgment. As seasons roll on the Gandhian concept and symbols are moving into copy-books and museums. It is just the hour now to give new tints of life to the Gandhian sentiment"—From Y. G. Krishnamurti's forthcoming book "Neo-Gandhism."

PEREGRINATIONS OF A HANDKERCHIEF

BY ITHURIEL

A BUDDHIST monk in Colombo has protested against the habit of women of wearing handkerchiefs on their heads. To him, it resembles malarial patients trying to ease headaches. He is a bold man whose efforts deserve to be crowned with success. But, if I know anything of the sex, the craze for handkerchiefs on heads will mount to fever heights—even malarial headache heights.

Some forty years ago, I was admitted into a convent. The first anomaly that hurt my sensitive soul, was the sight of a young girl in a frock. And, instead of keeping my feelings to myself, I marched up to her and solemnly proclaimed that she should be ashamed of herself, a big girl like her still refusing to don the sari. Discussions proceeded later between the head of the institution and my father about my suitability for continuing my education in a school that had predominantly girl students.

I have learnt my lesson, and now for years I have kept my deep convictions to myself, specially when they threaten to bring me up against the sex. Only once did I become involved in trouble, and that was through a misunderstanding or rather a misreading of my handwriting. When the late Mr. Kaikhusroo Taraporevala started the Silverfish, members were asked to indicate their interests.

After a great deal of thought, I put down "uncles" as the most innocuous. Unfortunately, this was misread by a wag as "ancles," and I was laughed at for my poor spelling and abnormal interests. It has taken a long time to live that down.

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Why the Bhikku should have concentrated his wrath on the handkerchief passes my understanding. Of all articles of wear or use, it is the most useful and the most unoffending. And since it has been divorced from its association with the word "pocket," its varied uses have been well recognised.

In fact, in current use it resembles very much that other innovation of the West, the tie which has descended from its ornamental place round the neck to the more utilitarian rest round the waist When the handkerchief came out of its shy seclusion in the pocket to its first nervous place in the hand, it was devoutly hoped that some more stable rest would be found for it.

Now that it has shot up to the head, is it right for the Bhikku to talk of "malarial patients trying to ease headaches and of giddy-headed WRENS"? He would have been more justified in demanding that it be properly called the headkerchief and its rightful place recognized. It is a great leveller, for it has overcome the—regal umbrella, the gay parasol and the voluptuous sunshade. I am sorry that it should have come in for uncritical assault. As a long resident of Bandra, I am used to unorthodox display of handkerchiefs, the fishermen usually tying it round their waist. From this ignoble role to adorning the head is certainly a promotion that should be welcomed. Nor can the Bhikku deny that it has become more colourful since it emerged out of the obscurity of the pocket. In the bad old days, the coloured handkerchief was exclusively confined to snuff-takers who whisked it out of capacious pockets with a gay abandon. Today it is more widely appreciated and more generally used. It was inevitable. When we tolerate, and sometimes even sport, gaudy bush-shirts, it seems absurd to attempt to ban the 'kerchief for women alone. Besides, in such things it is well to leave well alone. Driven by cussedness, women—even Sinhalese women—are quite capable of putting the handkerchief to more devastating use. Does not the Bhikku know what happened when Desdemona dropped the handkerchief?

TENZING, A Himalayan Porter Becomes World's Top Mountaineer

By Shibdas Banerji

AS I write this article Tenzing is busy walking towards Everest, tramping miles of jungles and will be shortly poised for his 9th assault on Everest. To the present British Everest Expedition, Tenzing is the most valuable Indian asset.

Along with Raymond Lambert, the toeless Swiss mountain guide, Tenzing reached on May 28, 1952, the fantastic height of 28,210 feet and had only a few hundred feet left to reach their destination—the Everest, when he felt that he could not even move himself onward an inch.

To move even a fraction of an inch onward to Everest an effort was required which called for tremendous strain and the weather violently beat him and his comrade back. It was already an amazing feat of endurance and dexterity, zeal and zest for adventure, the credit for which mainly goes to the Swiss Alpine Club of which Tenzing is also a member, and overnight with his Swiss companion, the Indian mountaineer became a hero to the mountaineering world.

AMAZING FEAT

Back to his country Lambert wrote to him, "If you do come to Europe, you will be given a great welcome as the name 'Tenzing' is very well known among those who are interested in the mountains."

While in Europe Tenzing's name blazoned across and made newspaper headlines, not many people in India knew who Tenzing was and where he belonged to, or, what he looked like. Even at Darjeeling, the famed mountain resort of West Bengal, from where he hails, I found to my dismay, immediately after Tenzing's spectacular assault nearest to Everest in May last year, hardly a dozen 'informed' people knew him. In a desperate effort to know something about Tenzing, I found at Darjeeling that almost "nothing" was known about him.

It was a pity to learn from one of the most famous mountain artist, M. Sein, a shy and unassuming personality, whose studio in Darjeeling has been a place of pilgrimage to me on several occasions and whom I count as a friend of mine that he, who himself is a mountaineer of some standing, knew next to nothing about Tenzing who has become so famous now

UNKNOWN HERO

In the West, if they had a Tenzing among them, hundreds of newspaper reporters would rush down to his home town to "cover" him. Perhaps within a couple of hours of his ascent, a Tenzing in America would have been flooded with cables offering rocketting cheques "to star in a film" or "to appear in the Television" to boost a commercial product.

But nothing of the sort happened here. After his death-defying climb, released from a hospital in Patna where no newspapers reported about him, he struggled to Darjeeling in an overcrowded railway compartment, unknown and unheard of. At the railway station at Cart Road, overlooking the billions of tons of snows of Kanchenjungha, the city of Darjeeling had not turned out to receive the hero of the mountains, whose unofficial name had now become the "tiger of the snows." Tired but happy, he looked out to be greeted by his charming wife, two blonde daughters and their pretty pet Tibetan dog.

During his stay at Toon Soong, the filthy, bare down town area of enchanting Darjeeling, he remained at home mostly sleeping, visiting relatives and friends. Once again, recouped and invigorated, he set out to conquer Everest aided by Dr. Gabriel Chevally, leader of the October 1952 Swiss Everest Expedition.

"No, conquering is not the word" he must have bemused himself, "I want to bow before Everest's feet; god let me be there."

BORN MOUNTAINEER

Fierce cold, biting frosts, unbearably strong, and perhaps a bit of ill luck forced Tenzing and his party to the base camp. Defeated, he returned to his home and family; not many knew him even then. On January 26, 1953, at last, Tenzing Norkay, was given a small reception by Darjeeling people in which "not many educated people" participated. And I am not going to forget easily the scene how the whole town emptied itself, on the Municipal ground, when a Sadhu gave a demonstration of going underground. From the Deputy Commissioner Sen and his charming artist wife, Sudha, to the pettiest shopkeeper in the town, every one of them including the present writer, fought for space to watch the Sadhu's feat. But not many of them came on January 26 at least to have a look at the "mad young man who is after climbing mountains and wasting time"!

Who, after all, is this Tenzing bent upon conquering the unconquered, and why it is always that every expedition to Everest, be it British or Swiss, French or German, Italian or African, must invite Tanzing to give it his assistance?

Any probe into this question will bring the investigator to certain facts about Tenzing's romantic life which has promoted him to don the mountaineer's mantle.

Born thirty nine years ago in a small village called Solo Khumboo in Eastern Nepal, Tenzing grew up into a bonny little baby with natural love towards high mountains. World War I had just broken; during three years of war his village and the villages near about had constant bad news of deaths at the fronts. When peace did return ultimately, Tenzing was only four years old; many "uncles" of his had been abroad, but they were never heard of again.

One day, still in his teens, he ran away from his parents several hundred miles away and joined as a porter a party of mountaineers at Darjeeling and went on hitch-hiking. That was the humble beginning of this mountaineering genius. He stuck to his taste, converted it into occupation, and with a happy coincidence turned it into a hobby as well. Ever since, he worked hard to be a real mountaineer and not a mere porter or an appendage to the mountaineer.

To get rid of his porter's sack, he had to work at top speed. He had neither his Western counterpart's scientific education nor the backing of any scientific body. The Indian Himalayan Club, for long dominated by vested interests, gave this 'black boy' little help. But he kept on, in his unorthodox way, fighting. *It was a red letter day for him when in 1938 the famous mountaineer Tilman gave him the first break in his life. Tenzing's first climb as a mountaineer was with Tilman: together they reached that dizzy height of 26,000 feet in an attempt to reach Everest!*

Climbing Everest was not entirely unknown to him even then, for with Eric Shipton, the British leader of mountaineering, he had already achieved as high an altitude as 24,000 feet in 1935; but that attempt was only as a porter and none cared to give him much of a credit as such. *This attempt to Everest via the mountains of Sikkim was however a memorable event in his life. As they reached an height of about 21,000 feet they stumbled against the dead but frozen body of the run-away young Englishman, William, not yet much outside his teens, who came to conquer Everest unaided and unhelped by science and died a sad death only an year earlier.*

MANY EXPEDITIONS

Ever after, Tenzing dreamt of nothing but mountain tops. His one ambition was to conquer Everest—"to climb it" as he put it, for no Shepra in the Himalayas would ever dare talking of "conquering" the awe-inspiring Everest.

To Kedarnath, Satupan and Balbal he went along with a Swiss Expedition in 1937. The following year he accompanied an Italian professor to some more remote spots in the inaccessible Himalayas. Thereafter he joined various expeditions, expeditions to Bunder Punch with Kipsing of Doon School, Landan with Tilman (his 1938 leader), to Nanga Parbat, *the expedition which unfortunately met with a double tragedy, the sudden fall and death of Capt. Tanglu of 7th Gurkhas and of Grash.*

One of Tenzing's biggest mountaineering expeditions was, however, with Duplex from France, who also laid down his life in his valiant attempt to conquer Nanda Devi, till then a virgin peak.

Tenzing, if he could be taught to handle words with a fraction of his talent in handling mountains, perhaps someday could be persuaded to write his memoirs, and if ever he did, I am sure his book would be a best-seller of the world.

Tenzing Norkay ascends mountains with the ease and grace of a kite. *"At a height near eight thousand meters" writes Dr. Gabriel Chevalley, leader of the Swiss Everest Expedition of October 1952, "when others felt strain and exhaustion, Tenzing, it would seem, could continue covering appreciable distance onwards and upwards with amazing ease and encouraging cheer."*

The biggest event of Tenzing's life was the Swiss Expedition of May 1952, when he accompanied his friend Lambert and reached 28,210 feet, so close to Everest and yet so far away. Enchanted and yet exhausted, eager and yet unable, climbing nearest to Everest, the highest as yet covered by man on foot, he returned defeated, but not without hope for the future. In his present attempt will he succeed where many others and he himself have failed 8 times before to conquer the enigmatic and ever eluding Everest?

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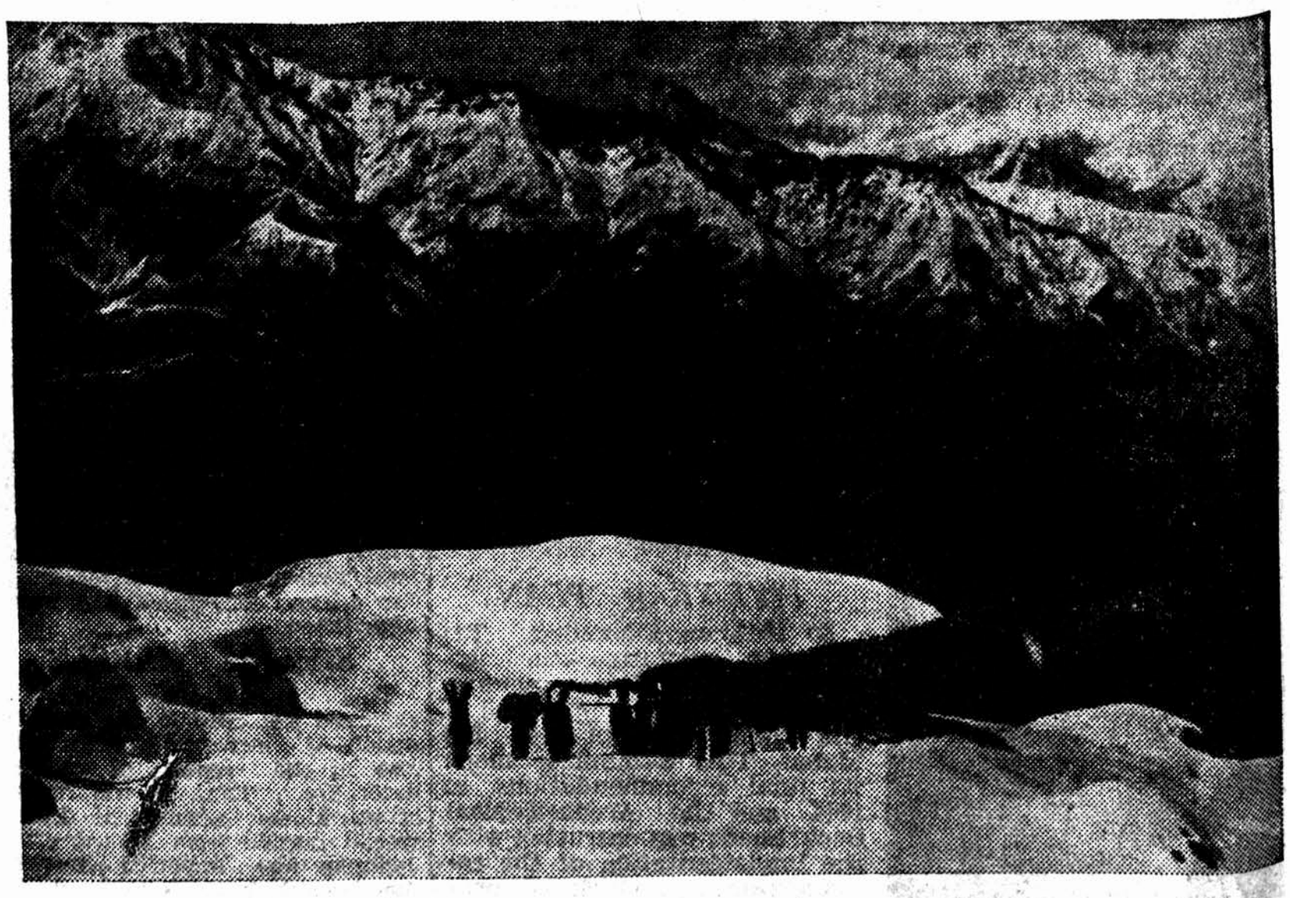
WILL EVEREST FOR EVER ELUDE?

IN Pearl Buck's "Other Gods" the chance mountaineer Bert Holm is given to speak, "I'd rather climb than eat. And I' rather eat than anything else". That indeed shows the spirit of one, the only one Indian mountaineer, who has achieved international fame by climbing almost within the maw of Everest, the unconquered. His name is Tenzing Norkay, better known simply as Tenzing Shepra.

Thou Shalt Not Pass



Sentinel of India's northern frontier — the Himalayas — are a grim reminder to any adventurer of the impassable heights and perpetual snows that bar his path and impede his progress.

AN ARTIST'S VIEW OF KAILAS

Mount Kailas, a painting by the well-known artist Kanwal Krishna.

'Say It With Flowers'

Selling bulbs is the prime export of Holland, both by tradition and through extensive and continuous research. Although the Dutch bulb industry is neither sponsored nor subsidized by the Government, its importance in the national economy can be judged from the fact that a member of the exporting organization is called upon to advise on negotiations of trade treaties as an ex officio' member of the Government.

In 1937 the Holland Bulb Exporters' Association started a very successful merchandizing campaign in the U.S.A., and after a break during the war this was renewed in 1946, using every type of American medium. By 1948 more than 10 million dollars worth of bulbs had been sold —compared with 3-1/2 million in 1939.

Last season's campaign was the first major venture into advertising in this country of the Associated Bulb Growers of Holland. The accent was on the sale of bulbs and in this first season when bulbs could be sold free of the British Government quota, sales rose by 25 per cent.

A new advertising campaign last March opened in the national periodical and provincial Press and this will continue throughout April. The interesting feature of this campaign is the theme "Send her flowers on special occasions." No mention is made of the Dutch bulb industry, but increased sales of flowers will mean that the retailer will have in future to stock more and consequently the grower will have to grow more, and this will mean more sales of Dutch bulbs.

ORIGIN OF MAN

Adibasi Version: A Look Into Tribal Festival Rites

BY P. C. ROY CHAUDHARY

HOW did man come on the earth? Adibasis of Chotanagpur have their own version.

Adoration and fear are the springs of early fluid beliefs collectively thought of as religion and god and the cultural progress of these Adibasis has not gone much beyond this stage.

THE outlook of life of the Adibasis of Chotanagpur has a deep appreciation for virile masculinity.

It is peculiar that in this respect the Adibasis in Chotanagpur differ from the aboriginal tribes in other hill sections of India.

The mighty Sal Tree (Shorea Robusta) and the Great Mountain (Marang Buru) have a special significance for the Adibasis. Their love for the Sal Tree and the Mountain have a religious significance. Among Birhors, an aboriginal tribe as soon as a baby is born a piece of burning charcoal is placed by its side and over the charcoal a little gum of the Sal (Shorea Robusta) tree will be sprinkled. The cock-fight is a national game among the different tribes of Adibasis in Chotanagpur. The cock also plays a very important part in the other festivals for sacrificial purposes and has a definite role in the witch-craft so deeply prevalent among the Adibasis.

The great Mountain (Marang Buru) is to the Santhals, their life-giver. It will be noticed that the Marang Buru or the Great Mountain is masculine with them although treated as the mother. The Sal Grove and the Great Mountain are the two earliest facts of which the aboriginal tribes in the hill area are conscious of. The common story of the origin of man according to the Santhals is more or less prevalent in different versions among the different tribes of the Adibasis.

ORIGIN OF MAN

According to the Santhals before man came to existence, the Great Mountain put the birds in the water and man and woman arose from the duck's egg that had been laid upon the water-lily by the Mountain. The Great Mountain clothed them when they became big, made them drunk with a strong drink and out of the union brought about by intoxication seven children were born. As some types of culture and civilisation grew by the side of the mighty rivers and imbibed some marked influence from the mighty rivers, the social tradition and religious belief of the Adibasis in Chotanagpur were stamped with the influence of the Great Mountain, the Sal Grove and the Cock. They all denote virility and there is no wonder that fertility rites are so common and play an important part in their life.

HOUSEHOLD GODS

The daily life of the Adibasis is based on some kind of worship and religious belief. Now the worship is mainly based upon the family. Separate households have their own deities. Among the Santhals the *Ora Bonga* or the household deity is worshipped with rites that are unknown to the other families. The family god has to be kept pleased and propitiated and hence the need to keep the lamp of the family burning by birth of the offsprings. Again it is recognised among the Santhals there are usually seven tribes and as the children follow the tribes of their father only male animals are sacrificed and 'women are excluded from the feast which ends the ceremony.' The Marang Buru (the Great Mountain) is propitiated by red flowers, another emblem of virility. The worship of the Great Mountain is a worship of blood and red flowers are offered only if an animal cannot be sacrificed.

Fertility rites have taken various forms. The various taboos on the woman at certain periods of her life indicate that special precautions are taken to encourage fertility rites. During menstruation a woman is taken to be unclean and no puja will be offered to the house spirits in any family in the settlement during this period. This type of restriction shows scrupulous regard for fertility rites.

PHAGUA AND SAHRUL

Coming to the festivals and the dancing in the *Phagua* and *Sahrul* festivals one is struck with the underlying idea how fecundity ceremony is observed. The Phagua festival comes in March and sees out the Old Year and brings in the New. The crops are harvested and the simple Oraons have plenty of leisure to entertain themselves. The Sahrul festival comes a month later. The flowers have bloomed by that time and the common conception behind the festival is that there is a marriage of the Earth and Sun.

The Sal trees are now in bloom and the aboriginals go mad in decking themeslves in Sal branches and flowers. There is an abandon in the dances and rice beer flowers.

The songs that are sung in praise of the Sun God is to bless the Sahrul. The Pahan, the spiritual head of the village, represents the Sun and his wife the Earth and there is a mimic marriage while the Mahto or the village headman officiates by putting oil and Sindur (Vermillion) on their head.

KARAM FESTIVAL

The Karam Festival in August has also been interpreted as "a fecundity Festival" to help the reaping of the crops. The festival comes in August and the paddy has not yet ripened. Archer has given translation of some of the dance poems for Karam Festival in his book, "The Blue Grove." Many of them indicate that the festival is really observed as a fertility rite. The songs have a double meaning and express the heart's yearning. The whispers to *Karam Raja* are really meant for the beloved.

To the unsophisticated Oraon the fertility of the land is as important as fertility in the human. Probably the fertility of land is more important to them. Human sacrifices were even made at the time of famine to restore fertility of the land.

DHAMKURIA

The songs, the communal life, the festivals help in doing away with sexual shyness and the idea that for women association with the men is improper.

The *Dhamkuria* system according to which the unmarried youngmen hostel together apart from the village proper encourage extra-marital relationship. But it is also very peculiar that once marriage is performed, there is scrupulous honesty in the relationship of the husband and wife. The *Bitlaha* in Santhal Parganas according to which ruthless vandalism is practised if a Santhal girl is tampered by a Dikku (a foreigner) is also very suggestive. They all tend to keep going the family and the village community life and shows a cross section of fertility rites.

NO INVERSION

Another aspect that strikes one is that unlike many other aboriginals there is no case of sexual inversion among the Adibasis of Chotanagpur. Usually this phenomenon is shown by inversion of dream. There is hardly any physical weakness among the Adibasi males to warrant such congenital inversion. The natural relationship of man and woman in the social set-up is appreciated and by the observance of various fertility rites the set-up is maintained.

TREE-MARRIAGE

Tree marriage is another very common fertility rite. Amongst the Adibasis after a mimic fight for the bride the pair are anointed with turmeric and married to two separate trees. They touch the tree with Sindur (red Vermillion) and subsequently the girl's forehead is touched with Sindur. The mock ceremony is undergone to obviate the evil spirits and to keep the fertility in both going.

But the simple Adibasis of Chotanagpur did not suffer their fertility rites go beyond dances, songs, customs and in a few cases particular types of worship. Their belief in fertility rites did not lead them to anywhere near phallicism. It is peculiar that from this point the Adibasis though deeply imbued in witch-craft, differ from the other early Phallic religions where magic and fertility rites predominate. As a matter of fact the observation of Pennetheorne Hughes is his recent book on "Witch-craft" that such belief in phallic religion, fertility rites and witch-craft denominate the early religious exercises of mankind does not apply at all to the early religious exercise of the aboriginals of Chotanagpur.

FERTILITY RITES

A cross-section of the Adibasi religion as permeated by fertility rites will not give us any positive evidence whether they have positively passed the materiarchal stage and have become masculine. The beliefs were fluid, the traditions were also fluid and although there was admiration for the masculine, the woman remained the deity round the homefire and the symbol of fertility. The number of sex taboos on the Adibasis woman is very much larger than those imposed on the present unsophisticated society girl.

THUS FAR

But it may be considered why the Adibasi culture did not turn to phallic worship, another form of fertility rite in a more concrete form. The brain development marks the stages of belief in religion and God. Animism is the first step and metaphysics and mysticism probably are at the top of the ladder so far. Adoration and fear are the springs of early fluid beliefs collectively thought of as Religion and God and the culture-stage of the Adibasis did not go much beyond this stage, and that is why the simple belief in fertility rites not inconsistent with animism marks the daily life of the Adibasis. There was not much opportunity either to go beyond the stage and neither degenerated Buddhism or Tantricism had ever a foot-hold in Chotanagpur or Santhal Parganas.

TREE-MARRIAGES TO WARD OFF EVIL SPIRITS

Typical, rotund Chilikatu Mishimi tribe girls with their peculiar hair-dos and ear and neck ornaments.

BLUE STAR OVER PEPSU

BY ALOKE SEN

A fresh wind blowing from the south on the morning of March 5 heralded the day of Presidents Proclamation in Patiala. Leaves were falling with a rustle and everything seemed to give off delicate tints.

Before the Secretariat building a motley crowd stood silent intoxicated with the heavy sweetness of the spring air, watching a procession of demonstrators denouncing the rulers in New Delhi.

Before many minutes passed Sardar Bhupinder Singh Mann strode forward to light the "bier" for "cremating" an effigy of democracy and almost imperceptibly everyone in the crowd backed away.

Immediately the fine lot began to resemble an agitated bee-hive. They rocked with cross-talk.

An old gaffer spat with disgust and half-shouted: "That shows what desperadoes they have become. Such wouldn't have happened in the old days"

"New times, new manners. We are in a fine 'how d'you do!' someone at his side replied biting off every word.

Behind them a young man drew himself up and cried in a voice quivering with emotion: "Brothers! Shame on us! Such spectacles only serve to remind us of the past mediaeval days. Let us turn our back on it for all that is decent and democratic has been set fire to in our State." And almost in a wink the crowd had marched off the place.

The above incident is suggestive of the morbid mentality in the newly-formed National United Front (until recently called United Democratic Front) and how do the people feel up to it.

And then almost a similar chaos reigns in the ranks of the Congress Party too. In every deed inside both camps there is intriguing, plotting infamy and mischiefmaking.

People are living in the gloom and they do not see farther than the ends of their noses. You have only to look around in Patiala and a few outlying places and you will be back with the impression that to the people it is no longer a question of who is in command. It is not a question of parties or personalities to them but one strongly felt desire to see the springs of the disintegration halted even now.

Yet after all has been said and done it appears that the ministerial United Front has proved to be somewhat the lesser of the two evils. PEPSU has a feudal economy and the State is by and large a land of peasant proprietors. Therefore every measure that is worth the name here must bear relation to the land problem.

QUICK WORK

The straightforward acts of the Front in abolishing biswedari without compensation on 72,000 acres of land in the former Faridkot and Kapurthala States, liquidation of alamalkiat rights of landlords on 36,000 acres for a nominal compensation and amendment to the PEPSU Tenancy (Temporary Provisions) Act which in normal cases forbids a landlord to keep more than 100 acres of land for self-cultiva-

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

BUSY BEE

"I got a part in the open-air theatre in Regent's Park, where all went well until in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' a busy little bee that was out too late crept inside my doublet. I leapt about six feet in the air, and dashed for the dressing tent. Still I had such a small part no one really noticed I wasn't there."

—DEBORAH KERR, the film actress.

Last Look Round

SELECTION of a life's mate is a problem 'par excellence' sometime in the life of almost everybody. The traditional story of "marriages are made in heaven," or that the parents select the mates for their children without the prospective couple having even a look at each other are given the go-by by happenings now and then which are flashed across pages of newspapers.

In every community and every land there are customs and customs and a variety of traditions. Some of them are to our likes and some are not to our liking. But so long as we do not try to sit in judgment on the customs and traditional ways of people who differ from us in their social build-up, we can just pass over the panorama of varied practices in different societies which hedge round the choice of the bride or the ritual and customs attendant on weddings.

Polyandry

SWAMI VIVEKANAND once came across a community somewhere in the Himalayan heights on the borders of Tibet, in which polyandry was prevalent. He asked the woman of the house, who had three husbands, as to the rationale of the system which was in vogue there. The good woman of the house calmly explained: She said one of her husbands went for six months to barter the local product for rice from the plains. He had to go down precipitous footpaths over hills and dales, through snow and blizzards and come up along the same route taking months in the journeys and risking life with every step taken on that murderous hillside. (I was told by a friend of mine who has been in those regions that with every step they take these travellers pronounce the name of God, because they are not sure which step would be their last!) One of the husbands is, therefore, for a number of summer months on a journey. The second husband goes out and does some agriculture or horticulture, because there is not much of agriculture in the real sense of the word there; and he is most of the time out of the house during the day. The third husband lives in the house and looks to what little property there is and guards it from thieves and robbers and also protects the good woman from the attacks of the wild beasts. This was the explanation given to Swami Vivekanand. He could only say "Bhinna Ruchirhi Lokah" (people have different tastes, meaning customs differ); and that was all the comment that escaped that doughty, disciplined Sanyasin's lips.

If we are equally well disciplined and look at the customs and traditions of people's choice of brides and systems of marriage, then we can proceed with the subject without splashing gutter-water on the reader's face like Miss Mayo. In this good spirit one of the American sociological researchers, Margaret Mead, carried on investigations in the early '30s among three different tribes of primitive people in New Guinea.

"Swayamvara"

IN India marriage customs have been as varied as the people. And again as varied as the ages. Once in a while as in eugenics we return by some kind of atavistic tendency to ancient customs of bygone ages. Last week there was the report of a marriage in a Bihar village where a custom of bygone ages was revived. This was what they call "Swayamvara" or self-selection by the bride of her life's mate. In the presence of a large gathering, the girl, a Harijan by caste but well educated, made her choice from among a number of suitors. The girl garlanded a Brahmin youth, signifying her choice of a husband.

Students of Indian classics are quite familiar with the institution of "Swayamvara" which has been graphically described in the case of Indumati, the wife of Aja, an ancestor of Rama, and also of Sita, Rama's wife; and later of Draupadi who was won by one of the Pandavas. In the case of Sita's "Swayamvara" and that of Draupadi too there were conditions to be fulfilled by the suitors. Rama had to bend and string the mighty bow of Shiva deposited in the armoury of Janaka, the father of Sita. When the great Kshatriya (warrior class) heroes of the time, including the ten-headed Ravana, king of Lanka, who was later killed by Rama, were all worsted in the attempt, it was given to Rama, who had gone to the "Swayamvara" in the guise of a Brahmin youth following the illustrious saint Vishwamitra, to fulfil the conditions and win Sita. In the case of Draupadi too, Arjuna, the middle of the five Pandava brothers, had to surpass in the exhibition of archery feats to win the coveted hand of the daughter of the king of Drupada.

But we do not know whether in the case of the Bihar village maiden there were any conditions precedent about proving the prowess of the suitors for her hand. But the instances quoted above should give a clue in future "Swayamvaras" to impose some such terms, suited to modern times, to qualify for acceptance by the bride. In fact in one instance in South India recently a maiden wanted the bridegroom to learn Hindi before she would accept him as her husband; and the youth had to master sufficient of India's national language before he could win her hand.

'Gandharva-Vivaha'

"SWAYAMVARA" at a gathering of the elders and youth of the place is not the only system allowed for the choice of life's mate. In the case of Dushyanta, the hero of Kalidasa's famous drama "Abhidnyana-Shakuntala", the mutual choice comes about by the system of what they call "Gandharva-Vivaha", which is one of the eight types of marriage sanctioned by the law-giver Manu. Manu was a wise man who had studied society thoroughly before he laid down his code of marriage. He knew that to make the foundations of society stable even some kinds of forcible marriages had to be accorded legal status. Otherwise, the offenders against established single systems of marriage would be outcastes and what is worse the offspring of such unions would have no status in society. To avoid this disruption probably, he devised and accorded legal sanction to eight different types of marriage amongst the Hindus.

Inter-caste

THE Bihar "Swayamvara" is between a Harijan girl and a Brahmin youth. Now if the girl is of a lower caste and the groom is of a higher caste, it is an "Anuloma" marriage and has a place in society. The "Pratiloma" marriage is of a youth of a lower caste and bride of a higher caste but has also a place though not equal in status to that of the former type. These were conditions allowed according to the laws laid down in Manu's Smriti, or Code.

Today we are not following or allowing much latitude to all the systems of marriage legally allowed by Manu's Code. But looking to the judgments of the Bombay courts in about half a dozen cases during the last two weeks, where charges of kidnapping have been quashed against accused youths, both Hindus and Muslims, it appears that we are giving a rein to the choice of the groom by the bride, even against the wishes of the parents, when both the partners are of age of discretion. The courts have held that the charges of kidnapping, etc., did not hold good in these cases, and have discharged the accused youths.

This is a triumph for the "Gandharva-Vivaha" type of marriage where the choice of mates is by mutual consent.

Reform

AT the Anti-Caste Conference recently held in Madras a plea was made for inter-caste marriages as a first step towards the abolition of casteism. This has thrown even some of the reformers into turmoil. Some of them would just go so far as to countenance marriages between members of the subcastes of any single caste to pave the way to wider selections from other castes for marriage. It is undoubtedly true that in the case of marriages outside the caste there is opposition from orthodox society of both castes from which the couples come, while selection of mates from different subcastes of the same caste creates at most a little grumbling here and there, but after a time the prejudice and active opposition die off.

Casteism is a citadel which has to be assaulted at as many points as one can. But the assault should not recoil on the couple to their discomfiture, in the setting in which they have to have their existence. Choice of a life's partner from other castes or religions works smoothly under two different conditions. One of them is where the parties (or the groom) are economically in a position to defy orthodox society, which—at least some members of which—will slowly come round to accept the "fait accompli" with little demur in the course of time and there will be little social stigma attached to the offspring, if these too are economically in a good position. The other type of inter-caste or inter-religious marriage which will succeed is where the parties are on so low a rung of social ladder that their doing anything out of the ordinary does not matter much to anybody. But even at this substratum level, economic hardship can disrupt the placidity of married life.

On those who venture on the uncharted seas of inter-caste and inter-religious marriages, not through some mishap but knowingly and voluntarily, lies a great responsibility. Often they are the pioneers and reformers in their own circles or localities. Those who at heart desire that casteism should go look up to these pioneers and reformers in the field of inter-caste and inter-religious marriages. Every such marriage which proves a success is a nail in the coffin of casteism and religious isolationism. But every failure is a deterrent to those who would be progressive thinkers and actors in this social change.

Ceylon's Worry

VITAL Statistics, which are being compiled by the Registrar-General for 1952 in Ceylon have given rise to speculation whether the idea of planned parenthood is beginning to catch on. There were 514 fewer births last year than in 1951, says a Colombo paper. The death rate per 1,000 inhabitants of the island has also shown a fall from 12.6 to 12 during the last year. But the population rise seems to be keeping up to the estimated increase of 200,000.

However the Ceylon Treasury has ruled that in cases where husband and wife are both public officers in the same department work should be provided for both in the same area, or if this is not possible, in close proximity so that their family life may not be disorganised. Has this anything to do with the fall in the number of births during 1952?

East Pak Problem

FROM Dacca comes the report that the male population of East Pakistan is two million in excess of the female population.

According to Mr. Nurul Amin, the Chief Minister of the Province, this confronts them "with a social problem of the gravest magnitude. We realise that only by stemming the rising tide of maternity deaths can we reduce the dangerous disparity."

The incidence of infant mortality in East Pakistan is very high, reaching 76,895 in 1951, while the number of deaths from child birth totalled 5,945 in the same period. Mr. Nurul Amin does not mention the proportion of males and females in the infant mortality figures he quotes. If there is any sure scientific way of having more girls than boys, the knowledge of it should be made available to East Pakistani couples so that they may make a sincere effort to bridge the gap between the male and female population in the Province. Mere checking the rising tide of infant mortality won't help Mr. Nurul Amin in his objective.

"Neera"

WHILE the Prohibition Minister of Mysore said recently that Government did not propose to manufacture "neera" as it was found to be unremunerative, the Chief Minister of Madras, Shri Rajagopalachari told the Madras Legislative Council that the Government's decision to permit tapping of "neera" was only an experimental measure which may give some employment to thousands of ex-tappers who were thrown out of jobs by the Prohibition policy of the Government. Rajaji said that he had an assurance and promise from the tappers' society that they "would not do any wrong and misuse it by fermenting." On the same day Shri Shanmugham Pillai, an Independent member, stated in the Madras Assembly that he had heard from some members who drank "neera" sold in the Government Estate that it made them feel intoxicated. The Prohibition Minister advised him to try it, but the member retorted that only those who drink toddy would know whether "neera" produced a feeling of intoxication!

"Neera" is a very delicate product which is likely to get contaminated in various ways. Even in one of the "neera" centres in Bombay a couple of years back it was found that those who drank it in the afternoon found that they had a feeling of intoxication. Besides we can recall that at Wardha once when Mahatmaji himself was advocating the use of "neera", some casualties took place, because it was contaminated or rendered toxic by some unknown agent. Scientists should find out a way of preserving "neera" for at least 24 hours against fermentation before it is widely advertised for the use of the common man, who though he may like to benefit from the nutritious product does not want to run the risk of getting either intoxicated or to suffer from other ailments, as did the 'ashramites' at Wardha.

Friend Of Labour And Harijans

UNIQUE ACHIEVEMENTS OF JAGJIVAN RAM

BY NARAYAN SADOBA KAJROLKAR M. P.

President, All India Depressed Classes League

FOR long now Shri Jagjivan Ram has been accepted throughout India as the kindling flame in the hearts of millions of people. His sterling character, fearlessness, relentless determination and unflinching sense of duty will always be a beacon light guiding India's path. He has shown how one can be rich in poverty, high in lowliness and self-respecting in the midst of social humiliations. His sound judgment and practical wisdom have saved the country many a time and undoubtedly his is a life of dedication, devotion and service to the nation.

Born on the 5th April, 1908, in the little village of Chandwa, only a mile from Arrah, the famous place of Kunwar Singh of 1857 fame, in Bihar, Shri Jagjivan Ram received his early education in the village school and was later admitted to the Arrah Town School. From the very beginning he impressed all by his keen intelligence. While still studying in the Matriculation class, Shri Jagjivan Ram organised an Address of welcome to the late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. This original idea and the manner of its execution attracted the attention of the Pandit who, with his characteristic kindness, invited him to study at the Banaras Hindu University. He passed the Inter-Science examination from the Banaras University, finally graduating in 1930 from the Calcutta University.

SOCIAL SERVICE

The temptations of higher study were subordinated to the irrepressible urge for service to country and the down trodden community.

While a student, Shri Ram organised the Rabidas Sabha, an organisation for the social uplift of his community. His first public appearance in Bihar was at a conference convened by the Congressmen of the State to devise ways and means to push on Harijan uplift. His burning zeal for patriotic service and his passion for the uplift of that much neglected mass of humanity called Scheduled castes soon became known to the organisers of the Servants of Untouchables Society, which was later converted into the Harijan Sevak Sangh of Bihar. They harnessed Shri Ram's enthusiasm to the cause for which this Sangh stood and Shri Jagjivan Ram was elected Secretary of the State body. Here was the stream of energy struggling for expression and Shri Ram soon justified the confidence reposed in him. By sheer selfless service he rose to the top ladder of eminence in this sphere.

In 1934, he organised the All-India Rabidas Mahasabha at Calcutta of which he was the General Secretary. In 1936, he presided over he Lucknow session of the All-India Depressed Classes League, which was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi. A year later he was nominated a member of the Legislative Council of Bihar.

In 1937, he was elected a member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly and was offered a Parliamentary Secretaryship. Shri Jagjivan Ram's work as Parliamentary Secretary in charge of development always bore the hall mark of efficiency.

During the period 1937-39 despite pressure of Government work to which he was so devoted, Shri Ram did not neglect the organisation of Scheduled and depressed classes and presided over a number of conferences in U.P., Bengal, Bombay and Punjab. In November, 1939, when the Congress Ministries quitted office following the unbending attitude of the Bri-

(Continued on Page 16 Col. 4)

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM, Minister for Communications, Government of India, completes his 45th year today. That he is a recognised leader of the Harijans and Depressed Classes in this country needs no special mention.

Delhi is going to celebrate his birthday by presenting him with a commemoration volume consisting of articles by eminent scholars on archaeology, culture, art, philosophy, psychology, politics, economics, literature, the 5-year Plan, etc. This volume is being edited by a special editorial board with Kaka Saheb Kalelkar as its President and Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar as the Secretary. This will be presented by Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-President, at the Constitution Club, New Delhi.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

'Typicals' And Philately

USEFUL FOUNDATION FOR SUBJECT COLLECTION

ONE really useful thing about a 'typical' collection of the kind discussed these past few weeks, is that it can, with little difficulty, be made the stepping-stone to a full-fledged thematic collection devoted to a particular subject, or to a specialised collection of some particular country.

'Typicals' give, in a nutshell, a good deal of the infinate variety that is to be met with in the stamps of the entire world. Beauty, quaintness, even ugliness, has its place in this type of collection, and for the collector who wishes to delve further into a specific branch of the hobby, a fairly accurate picture of what he is likely to get can be afforded by his 'typical' sideline.

In the stamps which have been chosen for this group, attractiveness, representative character and easy availability have been the main factors influencing choice. It nas been have assumed that some degree of writing up will be done, for otherwise the collection will lack coherence and unity. The notes given these past weeks were meant to cover this descriptive aspect of the collection, and the number of stamps included from each country was necessarily rather limited.

In point of fact 'typicals' can be fairly extensive, and in the list of suggested items given below, a generous number of items has been given. The individual can, of course, prune or extend the list to suit his fancy. As far as possible, the entire life and national character of the peoples of the world has been mirrored in the chosen items, while the historical, geographical and other aspects have not been lost sight of. Before coming to the check-list, a few countries in the 'Foreign' section remain to be considered.

Don Quixote

Spain has a host of interesting personalities on her attractive pictorial issues. Cervantes and his beloved Don Quixote and Sancho Panza have often been feautured while some brilliant designs have been issued in connection with Christopher Columbus. His patrons, Isabella and Ferdinand, have also figured in the album while among the moderns the composer De Falla is a notable figure.

From Switzerland we have that perennial favourite William Tell, complete with the 'apple on the head' incident and also a colourful series of stamps issued in connection with children's charities. The various Red Cross items and the 'Peace' set of 1945 are truly 'typical' of the country. Many of the modern issues also give us a glimpse at the scenic beauties of Switzerland.

Kamal Attaturk, the father of modern Turkey, typifies all that is best in the national character, and many of the numerous portraits that appear on Turkish stamps may be chosen for a 'typical' group. Turkey also has a vast range of attractive designs devoted to such widely divergent subjects as women's suffrage and the national census, so no collector should lack items.

The United States has, for some years, flooded the world with dozens of new stamps every few months. Mercifully most of these have a face value of three cents, and, in contrast to the spate of labels from places like Russia, are widely used commercially, so that there is no dearth of used copies on the market.

While each collector can take his pick of the modern commemorative, certain of the earlier definitives are certainly "typical" of the country. A fine series has been issued in honour of Washington, which the current "Presidential" series includes most of the men who have held the presidency. The scenic wonders of the land are shown to good effect on the National Parks sets.

A "typical" collection can safely end with the very attractive issues of the Vatican. The designs are second to none and a wide range of religious subjects is available, ranging from the episode of Tobias and the Angel, to portraits of outstanding figures of Church history. For the specialist in religious themes, this tiny State is well in the forefront.

Any collector building up a "typical" collection on the lines indicated in these articles can be sure that the group, if well written up with brief descriptive notes, will be a source of great interest to the owner and a thing of perpetual wonder to his friends. And if properly built up, its sale value when complete will more than compensate the sum required in putting it together.

In the check list given below, I have omitted the 'Empire' group of countries because they are very popular with collectors in this country and each collector will doubtless have definite ideas about what he considers 'typical' of the country concerned. On broad general lines it can be said that the Victorians and Edwardian issues can be represented by a few of the standard designs with emphasis on the few pictorials that sprinkle these reigns.

British Groups

In the case of George V stamps, a greater number of historical and pictorial subjects can be taken, avoiding all highly priced series like the 'Centenaries'. The neo-Georgians of the Colonies display hundreds of beautiful designs typical of the country and an intelligent use of the catalogue is certain to lead to an artistic as well as a financially worthwhile sideline. Certain places like North Borneo, Indian States and various early issues will appear to belong to no definite group. Here the collector is on his own and must exercise his own discretion.

The 'Foreign' check list however, is given because this is largely a neglected field locally and a 'typical' collection of this group will prove a very good introduction to the whole field of stamp collecting.

CHECK LIST OF FOREIGN GROUPS

Abyssinia: 1894 'Lion of Judah'; low value pictorials of 1919; recess printed pictorials of last few years.

Albania: 1938 'Royal Wedding'; 1939 occupation pictorials; 1947 Army anniversary.

Afghanistan: 1931 pictorials; current pictorials.

Andorra: 1929 & 1932 views. 20-cts. of 1946.

Argentina: 1892 1-ct. 'Rivadavia'; 1910 Republic Centenary; any San Martin issue; current Eva Peron memorials; 15-ct. of 1936 (Buil); 1944 Map; Gramophone post of 1939.

Armenia: 1922 Mount Ararat.

Austria: Any early Franz Josef types; 1908 portraits; 1916 'Arms'; 1919 symbolic types; 1929 views; 1948 Olympic; 1948 flowers; 1948 Provincial Costumes.

Belgian Congo: 1931 Native designs; current 'masks'.

Belgium: 1893 or 1905 Leopold II (with labels); 1919 'Tin Hats'; 1925 Stamp Anniversary; 1932 'Piccard'; 1935 Queen Astrid mourning; any of the later Orval Abbey and St. Martin charities; new Thurn and Taxis commemoratives; 1935 Rail Centenary; 1945 parcel post.

Bolivia: 1916 views; 1939 'Llamas'.

Brazil: 1890 Southern Cross; 1909 Pan American Congress; 1929 Air stamps; 1934 Exhibition; 1936 'Il Guarany'; 1943 'Dom Pedro'.

Bulgaria: 1901 Cherry-wood cannon; 1920 Vazov; 1921 Bourchier; 1938 Trade propaganda; 1939 Railways.

Canal Zone: Any of the several stamps showing construction and views of the canal.

Chile: 1911 portraits; 1938 views

China: 1898 dragon and fish; 1909 Temple of Heaven; 1912 Sun Yat Sen and Yuan Shi Kai; 1939 definatives; 1932 Great Wall air-mails; 1939 Map; War time and post-war pictorials.

Columbia: 1913 Crest; 1932 pictorials.

Costa Rica: 1937 National Exhibition; 1938 Orchid and Cocoa bean.

Cuba: 1899 Columbus; 1914 Map; 1917 Patriot portraits.

Czechoslovakia: 1918 'Hradcany' issues; 1920 'chainbreakers'; 1928 Masaryk (3k); 1934 Foreign Legion; 1934 Dvorak and National Anthem; Benes and Stefanik issues; 1945 War heroes; 1947 Lidice.

Danzig: Any of the later charity commemoratives (Schopenhauer, Mendel etc.).

Denmark: 1935 Andersen Centenary; 1941 Child welfare; 1947 Railways.

Dominican Republic: Any of the Trujillo pictorials.

Ecuador: 1899 portraits; 1937 pictorials; 1940 Pan American Union.

Egypt: 1914 pictorials; 1927 Statistical; 1928 Medical; 1931 Agricultural; 1936 Anglo-Egyptian, plus any selected recent commemoratives down to the Naguib liberation.

Eire: 1921 definatives; 1930 Shannon Barrage; 1937 Constitution.

Finland: 1930 definitives; 1932 Red Cross; 1942 Printing; 1945 Sibelius; 1947 landscape.

France: Any of the early key types plus at least ten or twenty of the pictorial issues, historical personages etc. (The latter can include Balzac, Bayard, Berlioz, Sarah Bernhardt, Bleriot, Cezanne, Chabrier, Corneille, Debussy, Rouget De Lisle, Descartes, Anatole France, Gounod, Victor Hugo, Joan of Arc, La Fontaine, Louis IV, Massenet, Moliere, Montaigne, Pascal, Pasteur, Richelieu Rodin, Stendhal and Villon.) The list can be modified suitably.

French Colonies: Typical designs from the larger countries like Algeria, Morocco, Madagascar and a couple of representative specimens from the smaller, but just as attractive pictorial groups such as St. Pierre et Miquelon and Martinique. Obsolete colonies (Moheli etc.) should be left out. Most of the modern French Colonials have issued most pleasing Air stamps, especially Madagascar.

Germany: 'Empire' issues of 1902 (large size); Germania heads; 'Weimar Republic' issues of 1919; selection of 'inflation' numeral surcharges of 1923; 1924 Von Stephan; 1926 personalities; 1936 Hindenberg airship; 1936 Summer Games; 1942 or 1943 Hitler heads; selection of post war issues ending with the recent portraits. In the post-war group many of the 'Zonal' stamps are attractive and feature world famous German personalities.

Greece: Many Hellenic stamps have pictured the treasures of her ancient artistic heritage and a fine start can be made with a selection from the 1896 and 'Olympic' 1906 series Others are: 1924 Byron Commemoratives; 1930 Independence, 1935 Mythological airmails; 1937 definitives (80l. and 7d. St. Paul), 1951 St. Paul issue.

Guatemala: 1932 Monolith, 1937 half cent Quetzal

Hawaiian Islands: 2c Queen Liliuokalani.

Haiti: 1904 Toussaint and Dessalines values; 1935 Dumas commemoratives.

1929 and more recent 'Voor Het Kind' charities; 1933 House of Orange; 1947 Whilhelmina 'Hartz' issue; current definitives.

Hungary: 1918 Harvesters, Parliament, Karl and Zita issues; 25kr Petofi of 1923; 1932 Famous Hungarians; 1938 St. Stephen; 1946 inflation pictorials. (Best would be S.G. 956 with a value of five hundred thousand million-million pengos — 500,000,000,000,000,000!) Also include the 1948 Airs and the 1948 'Writers'.

Iceland: 1925 views; 1930 Parliament millenary; 1938 Geyser and 1948 Hekla volcano issues.

Iran: 1915 Coronation issue (or reprints); 1930 Airmails; 1935 and later views.

Iraq: 1923 Pictorial set.

Italy: 1929 definitives (Romulus, Remus, Julius Caesar and Emperor Augustus); 1928 Emmanuel Philibert; issues for St. Francis, St. Benedict, St. Anthony and St. Catherine of Siena; 1932 Garibaldi series; Virgil, Horace and Livy commemoratives; 1932 Dante Society set; 1935 Leonardo and any of the other series honouring composers, writers, etc.

Japan: Japan has always excelled in stamp design and a large variety of characteristic material can be selected. The recent pictorials are as cheap as they are attractive.

Jugoslavia: 1919 'Chainbreaker' types; 1921 Charities; 1944 Patriots; 1945 Tito; any recent Jugoslavian views

Latvia: Any early issues printed on German war maps; 1932 Landscapes.

Lebanon: 1930 views.

Liberia: 1906 Animal designs; 1c, 3c and 4c values of 1938 Airmails.

Liechtenstein: 1920 Birthday set; low values of 1944 scenes; low values of Air pioneer set of 1948: recent art gallery issues.

Luxembourg: 1945 charities; 1946 John the Blind; 1947 Patton commemoratives.

Mexico: 1879 Juarez; 1884 Hidalgo; 1895 Transport set; 1923 views; selection of the later commemoratives.

Monaco: 1942 Dynastic Portraits; 1946 Charity; 1948 Francois Bosio issue.

Nicaragua: 1900 Volcano Momotombo.

Norway: 1930 St. Olaf; 1928 Ibsen; 1938 Tourist; 1943 Grieg Centenary.

Paraguay: Chaco Boundary stamps of 1932.

Peru: 1931 set complete; 1934 set complete; 1936 2c value (Cormorant); 1936 Air 15c (Lake Titicaca).

Philippines: 2c of 1935; 1935 Commonwealth; 1937 Map

Poland: 1919 Paderewski; 1923 Copernicus; 1928 Sienkiewicz; 1932 Kosciuszko; 1937 Chopin; 1947 Marie Curie; 1947 Brother Albert.

Portugal: 1894 Prince Henry the Navigator; 1895 St. Anthony; 1898 Vasco da Gama; 1924 Camoens pictorials; 1925 Branco Centenary; 1926-1928 Independence; 1940 Empire commemoratives; 1945 Navigators; 1947 Costumes; a selection of the various religious issues

... (To Be Continued.)

SPITTAL COVER IS A FAKE

Some time ago there was quite a furore in the stamp world when it was announced that the ...Penny Black was in danger of losing its title to being the first adhesive stamp ever issued.

A cover had been found purporting to bear a 'stamp' issued in Spittal, Austria, in 1839 and its champions loudly claimed that it was fully authenticated. In the wake of these stories had come the usual rumours of rich Americans offering fabulous sums for possession of this unique cover.

When the news had first broken, I had suggested on this page that there was something most fishy about the whole business. Now at the last the cover has been submitted to an official and internationally recognised philatelic body and the expert committee have pronounced it an out and out fake.

So that's that! But 'the boys' should try again. There might be better luck next time!

Indian Railway Centenary

The single value stamp to be issued for the Indian Railway Centenary on April 16 is a very pleasing design which compares very favourably with similar stamps from other countries. Process used is photogravure.

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Everybody can work! Good income! Apply Box No. 3582 "The Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a qualified Mechanical Engineer for a big Mill in Northern India with 1st class B.Sc. (Eng.) or higher qualifications having at least 8 to 10 years' practical experience in power plants, workshop practice and maintenance of textile machinery. Must possess good physique and administrative capacity to control labour. Apply with testimonials and latest photo giving age, qualifications, details of experience and salary expected, to Box No. 6098 "Bombay Chronicle" latest by 15th April, 1953.

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for selling Belt Fastners, Cycle Parts, Domestic Sewing Machines, Prambulators, Tailor Scissors. Contact New Trade Agencies, 114, Model Town, Ludhiana. East Punjab.

(3581)

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For Houseboats, Bungalows, Huts, Hotels, Tents etc; and all arrangements, for Fishing, Trekking, Shooting etc. Contact Hind-Homes Co. Srinagar.

(3564)

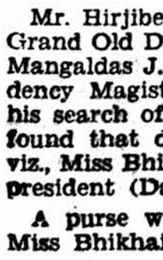
PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

M.E.S.—CHIEF ENGINEER, E. C., RANCHI invites applications from approved M. E. S. Contractors of 'A' & 'B' Class limit to reach him by 25th April 1953 for "Construction F, J and H type quarters at Ordnance Factory, Shahjahanpur". Estimated cost Rs. 6.0 lakhs.

(6132)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER



Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI. Madras 17.

MISS PALAMKOTE HONOURED

A pleasant function came off on 29th March last, at Cumballa Hill, Bombay, when friends and admirers of Miss Bhikhaji Limjibhoy Palamkote gathered together to do her honour on her outstanding achievements as a writer, journalist and author. Among those who eulogised her were the scholar, Dasturj Khrushed S. Dabu, M.A., Shri Mangaldas J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Shri Jal E. Hirjibehedin, editor, "Kaiser-e-Hind', Dr. J. D. Nariman, Shri A. M. P. Karai and others.

Mr. Hirjibehedin called her 'The Grand Old Dame' of Bombay. Shri Mangaldas J. Gordhandas, a Presidency Magistrate, stating that in his search of 'New Truth', he had found that day two 'Old Truths', viz., Miss Bhikhaiji and the worthy president (Dasturji Daboo).

A purse was then presented to Miss Bhikhaiji.

Messages of felicitation were received among others from Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa, lately Ag., Governor of Bombay, and ex-Governor of Madhya Pradesh, and from the Trinity College of Music, London.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 6 2009.
Muslim: Rajjab 20 1372.
Parsi: Avan 6 1322.
Sunrise 6-30 a. m.,
Sunset: 6-53 P. M.
Hightide: 02-36, 16-02.
Lowtide: 08-53, 21-40.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

PROHIBITION WEEK: Inauguration by Mr. Girjashankar Bajpai, Governor of Bombay, at Chowpaty, 6-30 p.m. Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister and Valerian Cardinal Gracias will speak.

VANITA SAMAJ, BANDRA: Dr. P. A. Dias, Mayor of Bombay, will declare open Anand Bazar at National Library, Ghodbunder Road, Bandra, 5 p.m.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION: Swami Sambudhananda will conduct classes on Bhagwat Gita at Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, 9 a.m. and also at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Kambar Day: 6-0 p.m., Sangham premises, Telang Road, (Pioneer School Building), Matunga. Srimati A. K. Jayalakshmi presides.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S FOOD COUNCIL: Prize distribution in connection with the non-rationed food exhibition at the Annopoorna Cafeteria, Churchgate, at 5-00 p.m. Shri V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour Government of India, will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opp. Flora Fountain. Public Lecture on "THE CONQUEST OF DISEASE" at 6-15 p.m.

RAJ BHAVAN NEWS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor, accompanied by Shrimati Bajpai, visited the Wagh's Fine Art Studios at Chowpatty.

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai and Mr. K. D. Naoroji came to lunch.

The Governor visited the Chief Minister at his residence.

Thundershowers In Travancore

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, April 4: The following is the daily all-India weather summary for Saturday, April 4, 1953:—

Thundreshowers have been fairly widespread in Travancore-Cochin and occurred locally in South Tamilnad. They have also been reported from a few stations in northwest Hyderabad and Mysore. Weather remained dry over the rest of the country.

Day temperatures were appreciably above normal in Assam, northwest Uttar Pradesh, northwest India, Vindhya Pradesh, Northwest Madhya Pradesh, Gujerat and Saurashtra and Kutch. They were generally below normal over the rest of the peninsula.

Forecast valid until Sunday evening. Rain or thundershowers will occur locally in Assam, Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin, and at a few stations in West Bengal, South Deccan (Desh), South coastal Andhradesa, Malabar, South Kanara and Mysore.

Slight fall in day temperatures is likely in northeast India and coastal Andhradesa. Day temperatures will continue to be appreciably above normal in and around northwest India.

The following is the forecast issued by Met. Office at Santa Cruz (Bombay) and valid till Monday morning. Thundershowers are likely at a few places in Hyderabad, Khandesh, Mawal, Desh (Bombay), Karnatak and South Konkanpatti. Outlook for the subsequent two days: dry weather.

The following is the daily all-India weather chart:

Ahmedabad	107	69	0	0	—0.1
BOMBAY	95	77	0	0	—0.1
Calcutta	99	77	0	0	—1.4
Madras	99	62	0	0	—1.1
New Delhi	97	67	0	0	—0.5
Sholapur	100	71	0	0.1	—0.1
Surat	104	74	0	0	0

Mr. Mustafa Faki

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Mustafa Faki, Deputy Minister for Revenue, will leave for Alibag on April 5 and return to Bombay the following day.

PASSENGER BOAT TIMINGS

Following are the arrival and departure timings of Harbour, Konkan Coast and Cargo-cum-Passenger sailings of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., at present in force:-

From Ferry Wharf:	Departure:
Dharamtar	7.30 A.M
Dathol	8.00 A.M.
Elephanta Excursion (Sundays only)	9.00 A.M.
Panjim (Direct- (Thursdays & Sundays)	10.00 A.M.
Ranpar Line	10.00 A.M.
Vengurla Line (Extended to Panjim on Tuesdays only)	10.00 A.M.
Nahava	2.00 P.M.
Rewas Daily	5.30 A.M.
On Saturdays	3.00 P.M.
From Prince's Dock:	
Karachi	Saturdays
Cochin	Thursdays
Saurashtra	Wednesdays
At Ferry Wharf:	Arrivals.
Dabhol	6.00 A.M
Vengurla	6.00 A.M.
Ranpar	6.30 A.M.
Panjim (Saturdays & Tuesdays)	8.00 A.M
Vengurla—Extended to Panjim on Thursdays	9.30 A.M.
Dharamtar	1.15 P.M.
Rewas Daily	5.30 P.M.
On Saturdays	5.45 P.M.
Nahava	6.00 P.M.
Elephanta Excursion (On Sundays)	6.00 P.M.
At Prince's Dock.	
Karachi	Wednesdays
Cochin	Thursdays
Saurashtra	Mondays

Wrestlers And Film Stars To Aid Famine Relief

Bombay will witness yet another Grand Variety Entertainment which will be staged at Regal Theatre on 16th inst. The show will be lavishly mounted and will perhaps be the greatest show ever held in Bombay. The entire proceeds will go to swell up the Famine Relief Fund.

The four hours' programme will include songs, skits, sketches, Reveue, Ballet and Tableaux, written, directed and acted by Filmdom's most famous and glamorous personalities such as Raj Kapoor, Nargis, Asha Mathur, Kamini Kaushal, Suraiya, Nimmi, Mehtab, Jai Raj, Geeta Bali, Gope, Agha, Om Prakash, Lata Mangeshkar, Jailal Vasant, Talet Mahmud, Naushad Ali, C. Ramchandra and Vasant Desai.

Tickets are available at the Committe's office and at Congress House and the Kashmir Emporium.

Another effort to collect funds for famine relief work which the Committee has undertaken is a Grand Wrestling bout at Vallbhbhai Patel Stadium to be held on 9th inst. Wrestlers of International reputation will take part in the bout and winners will receive trophies at the hands of the Governor of Bombay.

Appeal For Building Fund

The S. I. Welfare Socety's High School, Matunga celebrated the Parents' Day on Friday when Smt. Tarabai Maneklal Premchand, Vice President of the International Council of Women, presided and distributed the prizes. There was a large distinguished gathering.

The President, Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer welcomed the chief guest and the Vice President, Dr. S. R. Ramachandran in his thanksgiving referred to the recent acquisition of a large plot of land and appealed to the parents to contribute a minimum of one lakh of rupees towards the Building Fund, the estimate for the total cost of the building being about Rs. 3 lakhs. The Parents were entertained to a very delightful variety entertainment programme consisting of dances, kolattam and dialogues and elocutions in Hindi, Marathi, English and Tamil.

City Father Unseated

BHUSAWAL April 4 (H.S.): Shri Mahadu Sakharam Isalwe, a member of the Bhusawal municipality, was unseated by the Jalgaon District Court, on appeal by Dr. Padmavatibai Shinde, the defeated candidate, who was subsequently declared elected in place of Shri Isalwe.

FILLIP TO AYURVEDA

POONA, April 4 (H.S.): The Government of Bombay has, it is learned, decided to make arrangements for giving Ayurvedic treatment in the Government dispensaries at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona, with a view to giving fillip to the Ayurvedic system of medicine, in the Bombay State.

An official declaration regarding some changes in the system of Ayurvedic education, is expected in the near future. There is a proposal, it is gathered, before the Government, for starting a factory, as an experimental measure, to manufacture the Ayurvedic preparations. The initial cost is likely to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 10 lakhs.

INDIAN HANDICRAFTS POPULAR IN EUROPE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mrs. Luise Geissler, a Swiss Social worker, who is now in the city, said there was an ever-increasing interest in the Indian handicrafts in Europe.

Mrs. Geissler, the founder of 'India Stores in Zurich, said she would visit various parts of India selecting articles of handicraft produced by cottage industries, for sale in Europe.

Mrs. Geissler said Indian potteries and brassware were popular in her country.

ANOTHER EXPONENT OF BHARATA NATYAM

BOMBAY, Saturday: On Sunday the 5th April, one more exponent of Bharata Natyam will be introduced to Bombay's classicists. Srimati. Meera Rao whose 'Arengetral' has been fixed for that day at 6 p.m. at the Jai Hind College Hall, is a pupil of Shrimati, Anjali Hora, whose school of Bharata Natyam is affiliated to the famous Rukmani Devi's Kala Kshetra. of Adyar. The ceremony is a traditional one and marks the completion of the 4 years course of training.

Coming from a family which is devoted to classical art, Meera inherits her love for classical dancing from her father, Sri K. Deva Rao, of the Indian National Theatre. From her childhood, she showed keen desire to study dancing, and though she took to Kathakali in the beginning, finally went in for Bharata Natyam.

Paper Traders Give Reception

A reception was held by the Paper Traders' Association, at Hira Baug, C.P. Tank, on Friday, the 3rd instant to felicitate Shri Jabirbhai Badrudin Mehta and Shri Prabhudas Keshavjee Kagalwala, who have been conferred with the honour of Justice of Peace by the Government of Bombay. Shri Babubhai M. Choksi, President of the Association, presided.

No Successor To Vellodi?

NEW DELHI, April 4 (PTI): The Government of India was considering the question as to whether the office of the State Counsellor in Hyderabad should be continued or held in abeyance, Mr. B. N. Datar, Deputy Home Minister, said today.

Replying to a question in the House of the People, he said that Mr. Vellodi relinquished charge as State Counsellor on March 30, 1953.

Nizam Owns 20,000 Acres

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), April 4 (PTI): The Nizam owned over 20,000 acres of land, Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Chief Minister, told the State Assembly during question time today.

He added that the lands the Nizam donated to the Bhoodan Yagna Samiti were cultivable.

ROME CELEBRATES RESURRECTION

ROME, April 4 (Reuter): More than 100,000 pilgrims from all parts of the world thronged Rome today as the bells of the city's hundreds of churches pealed out in rejoicing for the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

The bells had been silent for two days to mark the period of mourning for Christ's death.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY.

243 meters.

07-40 Programme, 07-45 K. N. Ghia, G songs, 08-15 D Tawade, gunkali and bhairavi, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 S Sardesai, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 M M Golvalkar, shahnai, 13-40 Music.

17-30 D Tawade, pataranjani & thumri, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 K N Ghia, G songs, 18-30 S Sardesai, vocal, 19-00 M M Golvalkar, shahnai, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 M Varma, vocal, 20-45 K. N. Ghia, G songs, 21-15 P Narayanswami, nagaswaram, 21-45 Cameo, 21-55 Music. 22-00 Easter music Variations 353m.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 M M Golvalkar, shahnai, 08-45 G J Watve, M songs, 11-30 S Washikar, 'Veerdhawal', Fl, 13-00 G J Watve, M song, 13-30 S Sunder, H songs, 13-50 M Varma, vocal.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-30 S Sunder, H songs, 20-15 G J Watve, M songs, 20-30 Hindi talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 S Sardesai, vocal, 21-50 D Tawade, jogkauns, v. d., 22-15 M Varma, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326. 1m.—07-45 Prayer. 08-15 D H Vimadalal, asawari, v. d., 09-00 D H Vimadalal, vocal, 09-15 Delhi recital, 10-00 For children, G, 18-00 G geet, 18-10 G geets, 18-20 C Barot, seervani, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Special (Ahm.), 19-00 D. H. Vimadalal, gauraujani, 19-15 C Barot, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet dhara (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 D H Vimadalal, thumri, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 AIR artists, Instr. music, (Ahm.), 21-15 C. Barot, geets, 21-30 A. Marzban, B. D. Mandal.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-15 BBC Scottish orch., 16-00 Service for Easter Day, 16-45 Sports, 17-30 Forces' all-star bill, 18-45 BBC show band, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum. 22-15 Service for Easter Day. 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE:— 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Arts review, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

Atmospheric Disturbances

MADRAS, April 4 (PTI): Ionospheric and geomagnetic disturbances are likely between today and Wednesday, the 8th instant according to a telegram from the Kodaikanal observatory received here today.

Governor's Broadcast

On Sunday April 5 at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a radio report on the inauguration of the Prohibition Week in Bombay State by the Governor of Bombay, Shri Girja Shankar Bajpai, at the Chowpatty sands. The programme can be heard on 243.9, 41.44, 353 and 61.98 metres.

U. S. Bhatt's Poems

At 8-30 p.m. on Sunday, April 5, All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a recitation of his own poems with comments by the well-known Hindi poet, Uday Shankar Bhatt. This programme can be heard on 353 and 61.98 metres.

'Veerdhawal'

At 11-30 a.m. on Sunday, April 5, All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a radio adaptation of Nath Madhava's well-known novel "Veerdhawal" by Shivram Vashikar. The programme will be produced by Anantrao Dholekar and can be heard on 353 and 41.44 metres.

Between You And Me

By Me

WITH the announcement by Pandit Nehru that the new Andhra State will come into being by October next, the centre of controversy shifts from Madras City to the location of the new Andhra capital. It is good that the Andhras have finally reconciled themselves to quitting Madras City and finding a new capital.

If Madras had been leased as "guest capital", the status of the new Andhra Government would be one of "emigre" as its writ would not run in that area. The Andhra legislators of the Madras Assembly who will form the House for the new State, will have to decide the issue of the new capital and report the choice of the site to the Central Government by July. Vijayawada, Guntur and Tirupati are on the tapis, though the Vishala-Andhraites look with longing eyes on Hyderabad and the disintegration of the Nizam's State within a decade. According to Sri Bagh Pact, Rayalaseema and the coastal districts have to decide among themselves the sharing of the ministerial secretariat and the Judiciary. On this and other grounds, it is advisable that Tirupati is chosen as the venue for the new capital. Tirupati is an all-India pilgrim centre and enjoys a tolerably good climate with abundant water supply. Moreover, the "lingua"—imperialists of Tamilnad quote the epic 'Silappathikaram' and Poet Bharati for including Tirupati (Venkatam) within the Tamil area. One way to kill this agitation is to make Tirupati the capital of the new Andhra State. Occupation is ownership.

* * *

The foundation of a capital city is a great adventure in empire-building. Geopolitics, geophysics, strategical grounds and diplomatic considerations enter into the location of a capital. Delhi was not built in a day and New Delhi built by the British is the seventh city in that location. It is the lineal descendant of Hastinapura and Indraprastha of the Mahabharata era. The epic battle of Kurukshetra was fought near Delhi and it was here that Lord Krishna expounded Bhagwat Gita to Arjuna and through him to a larger world. Arjuna who got inspiration from Bhagwat Gita secured victory for the Pandavas by returning blow for blow. Thousands of years hence, Mahatma Gandhi who moulded his way of life on the same Bhagwat Gita, got New Delhi for Indians without striking a blow. These are some of the paradoxes with which history is replete. From Hastinapura to New Delhi is a long way in history. In the process of political evolution capital cities like Ujjain, Avanti, Pataliputra, Kanchi and Kaveripatanam had their meteoric rise and fall, and their ruins today are monumental footnotes to Indian history. When Buddha passed through the village of Patiligamo, he predicted that it would one day become Pataliputra, the seat of a mighty empire and that many calamities would befall the city. Similarly, the fall of many capitals has been associated with oracles and curses, which turned the tide.

* * *

The Jamuna can be termed as the "capital river" of India, which has seen the rise and fall of many empires. Numerous battles have been fought on its banks which have made its waters "bloody", and among the tortoises with which it is infested, there may be double and treble centenarians who will carry Moghul memories. Delhi's uninterrupted sway was upset for a time by the antics of the mad Tuglak who wanted to make Daulatabad his capital. But this venture was ill-fated and again Delhi came into its own. With the passing away of the Moghul Empire and the advent of British Raj, Delhi faded out and Calcutta was in the ascendant. Lord Hardinge was the last Viceroy to leave Calcutta and set up his headquarters in Delhi. A bomb outrage marked this historic event, but when the British quitted India, they handed over Delhi to us as per Partition Deed. Still the Pakistanis complain to Mr. Charles Foley, foreign editor of the "Daily Express", that "Pandit Nehru stole away New Delhi from them and the name 'India' along with it." Pakistan's complaint brings vividly to us the importance of a historic capital.

* * *

After the advent of freedom, East Punjab is the first State to build a new capital at Chandigarh. Whether the Andhras will build a new capital or adopt one of the old cities as permanent capital is a matter for speculation. Hyderabad will have the final say in the matter. The Andhras of old have been well-known as great empire-builders. Soon after the fall of the Mauryans, the Telengana Empire (I do not mean the underground of our Comrades and fellow travellers) extended far beyond the domains, where at present Prakasam and Pattabhi hold sway. Even during the time of Krishnadevaraya, the rule of Hampi extended upto Maharashtra. In modern times, Andhra leapt to fame by fulfilling the Gandhian timetable and by being ready for the No-Tax Campaign, which was subsequently called off by Gandhiji. Though Chauri Chaura massacre put the final brake on the no-tax campaign, Andhra was able to prove to the satisfaction of the Mahatma that she had carried out the constructive programme in its entirety.

Linguism has of late shown the tooth and claw, characteristic of imperialism, but the main justification for a separate Andhra State is that it should carry the torch of freedom and brighten the homes of the poor and the down-trodden. Rayalaseema, the proverbial land of droughts, should be made a granary by a network of irrigation canals and community projects. The days of the location of a capital with the connotation of a Rajadhani are gone, and in modern times, it should be a Prajadhani of a welfare state, giving amenities and raising the living standards of the common man. This new ideal should be the deciding factor in choosing the Andhra capital.

* * *

According to Wanchoo's report, the new Andhra State will start with a deficit of over Rs. 5 crores, and he suggests the scrapping of prohibition to make up the deficit. Potti Sriramulu, who is hailed as the Father of the Andhra Nation, will turn in his grave at this suggestion. From recent reports, diamond mines have been discovered in the Andhra districts and can be worked profitably. Kohinoor, or the Mountain of Light, the famous diamond that adorns the British Crown, was originally discovered in the Golconda mines of the Andhra Desa. Five thousand years of history have been associated with the Kohinoor. It came into the hands of Babar and was Moghul property till it changed hands to Nadir Shah. Accidents of history brought it from Persia to Afghanistan and Shahshuja gave it to Ranjit Singh as price for Sikh support for installing him on the Afghan throne. After the Sikh wars it came into the hands of Sir John Lawrence, who annexed it for the British Crown.

The new diamond mines in Andhra may perhaps open new wealth for the State coffers and bring to light new "Kohinoors".

Report comes from Tamilnad that a peasant who dug a well for finding water in Trichy district did not find it, but discovered gold strains in the soil. The Madras Government has asked the Geological Survey to find out the possibilities of gold production in that area. The Travancore-Cochin states possess rare earths, including thorium and other fissionable minerals. Their commercial and strategic values are of great importance. These are illustrations to show that linguistic states possess abundant mineral wealth and natural resources which will make them viable. But separatism and fissiparous tendencies should not be allowed to cloud the larger outlook.

New Bodies From Old

Phoenix Seed Can Work Wonders

HERE is a report of epoch-making significance. American scientists offer immortality for all those now living contending that death will merely mark a stage in man's physical existence.

Science has made such astounding progress in its explorations on the very frontiers of life that it has at last reached the point where it can promise men and women now living the realization of mankind's greatest dream throughout the ages — the resurrection of the physical body.

Subject to a few qualifications to be outlined later, scientific means are now available to assure all persons now living, for all time to come and for as long as life remains on earth, a continuity of existence of their physical bodies in a never ending, constantly renewing, self-perpetuating act of being reborn — in this world, not in the next.

This is not a vague science-fiction forecast for the distant future. The time when this can become a reality is not a thousand years from now, or a hundred years from today, or even just a promise for the world of tomorrow. The time has already come. It is here and now. Every one now living can benefit by the momentous discoveries of recent years in the hitherto forbidden realms of living matter.

Theoretically speaking, death, from now on, may be banished from the earth as a force that brings individual physical existence to a final end. Superficially, it will still remain part of the life cycle. Men and women will still be born, pass through infancy, adolescence, youth, middle age and old age. Their old, used-up bodies will still be subject to decay and what we today know as death.

THE DIFFERENCE

But here is the vital, all important difference. Instead of bringing down the final curtain on the individual, death as we know it will merely mark a stage in his physical existence. It will only mean the shedding of the old body, in the manner of a lobster shedding his old shell for a new one. In fact, it will mean more than that. For, instead of merely renewing his outer skin, man will renew his entire body — a completely new body, an exact duplicate of the original, rising, phoenixlike, out of the "ashes" of the old.

All this has become possible as the result of a new science, as yet without a name, which we christen here and now "phoenixology." It is an outgrowth of embryology, the science that studies the emergence of all things living, from tape-worm, to man, out of a microscopic germ cell. But it differs radically from embryology in one fundamental respect.

Whereas embryology allows each individual only one chance on the stage of life, phoenixology offers an endless number of recurring chances. You can be born not just once, as at present, but many times, any number of times. Birth is not just a single-shot affair but something that may be repeated again and again for the same individual.

The promise of rebirth and resurrection for the individual — and that applies to all living creatures, including your favourite dog — became a potential reality as the result of a series of remarkable studies that were begun more than thirty years ago by Prof. Ross G. Harrixon of Yale University and Prof. Hans Spemann of the University of Freiburg, Germany, and continued by their pupil, Prof. Oscar E. Schotte, at Amherst College in Massachusetts.

"SCULPTOR OF LIFE"

Through the pioneer studies of Dr. Spemann, for which he was awarded a Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine, it was revealed that there exists in the early stages of ebryonic development a chemical organiser, a "SCULPTOR OF LIFE", as it were that molds and shapes the aboriginal clay of protoplasmic matter into its own image, forming the various organs and tissues of the body and organising them into the complete living creature, in the pattern of life progenitors.

Dr. Spemann demonstrated how this sculptor of life works. He took a microscopic bit of the early embryo of an amphibian — a bit that, if left undisturbed, was destined to form skin—and transplanted it to a place destined to be occupied by the still-unformed brain. In this way, he showed that the "sculptor", already present on the spot of the brain-to-be, transformed potential skin tissues into brain tissue.

However, Spemann found that this transformation of tissue destined to become skin into brain tissue could be accomplished ONLY IN THE VERY EARLY STAGES OF EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT. When transplanted in later stages, the skin tissue could produce nothing but skin.

From these studies, Spemann concluded that the 'sculptor' was present on the scene only in the early stages of the embryo's development from the egg; that once the embryo had reached the point at which the ultimate form of the various tissues and organs had already been determined, by what is known as differentiation, the 'sculptor' bowed off the stage of life.

LESSON FROM SALAMANDERS

At this point, Dr. Schotte came upon the scene with another remarkable discovery.

Studying lowly salamanders and tadpoles, which somehow possess the power of regenerating lost limbs, Schotte came upon startling evidence that these creatures have not only the power to regenerate a lost limb but also retain the remarkable and unheard-of ability to duplicate their entire organism a limitless number of times, provided the proper conditions are met.

Further studies along this new frontier of life led Schotte to a far-reaching conclusion: This ability of the individual experimental animal to create an exact duplicate of himself to an extent unlimited in time resides not only in such lowly cretures as salamanders and tadpoles but is a universal law present wherever life manifests itself — from the lowest to the highest — up to and including man.

Unlike Dr. Spemann, who could go no further than to produce embryonic brain tissue out of embryonic skin, Dr. Schotte succeeded for the first time in growing new heads into the tails of adult salamanders and other amphibians by the transplantation of bits of ordinary, unorganised connective tissue.

Now according to all the established laws of development, as shown in thousands of experiments by Spemann and his successors, the transplantation of unorganised connective tissue into the regenerating tail of an adult salamander and related species should lead to the formation of nothing else than tail tissue.

Instead, Dr. Schotte showed that, rather than producing more tail tissue, the adult salamander still possessed the power to transform this primordial clay of life into organs from entirely different parts of the body, including eyes, ears, nose and mouth — in fact, practically an entire head.

HIBERNATING

This revealed for the first time that the 'sculptor of life' does not step out of the picture after initiating the work of embryonic development, as had been universally believed, but remains in the adult body throughout the life of the individual. It is there in a sort of state of hibernation, unable to carry on its work because it has no more elemental clay to work with and because its working conditions are no longer propitious to continuing on the grand scale.

As a result, the sculptor's activities are limited, in both small and large animals, to doing repair jobs, in replacing tissues burned up continually in the fires of life's ever-burning furnace, and more noticeably, in the creation of new tissues in the healing of wounds..

"Genetics and tissue culture and also experimental embryology have shown," Dr. Schotte concluded, "that every cell in the body of an adult individual, amphibian as well as man, possesses potentially everything to produce any type of tissue or organ. The same essential principles are involved in the development of an entire embryo from a single germ cell and in the regenerative tissue of an adult."

In other words, the experiments of Dr. Schotte have revealed for the first time that the 'sculptor of life' continues to exist within the body of all living things and that, given the proper stuff of life and favourable working conditions, this master, a veritable Michealangelo working with living matter instead of with marble, could fashion new bodies out of old and regenerate the individual over and over again.

The experiments of Dr. Spemann and his successors have established that the sculptor consists of a group of chemicals, the exact nature of which still remains to be determined. Much progress, however, has already

(Continued on Page 23)

Punjab Police Seal Their Own Fate

BOMBAY 'COPPERS' LUCKY IN 'AGA KHAN HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY State Police surprised Punjab Police with a solitary last, but one minute goal scored by Salunke in the third round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament played at the Bombay Gymkhana Ground this evening.

The match was full of incidents, but more of a dangerous nature. Hard hitting, robust and ungentlemanly play prevailed. While finally, umpire Francis's decision of sending Lazarus and Gurcharan was surprising to the Sikhs, and when the lost the Punjab Police decided upon a protest on their player being sent off without a warning, but better counsels prevailed and they calmed down.

Coming back to the game, Punjab dominated in the initial half, but Dharam's departure caused their full-back. They then resorted to much foul play and Lazarus joined them. This cost them the match. They never played well as a team from now on.

Bombay's coppers have to thank their defence and custodian from early setbacks. But they never gave up trying and their reward came under strange circumstances.

Raghbir raced past Jameson and centred for Iqbal Singh to push from close in, but he kicked and was hauled up. A penalty corner came Punjab's way, but it proved in vain.

Bombay Police moved into their opponents territory in the seventh minute when Salunke's centre was swung in by Lazarus, but went across the mark rather dangerously where Bhim attempted to push in, but the ball went past the line.

The Punjab coppers had settled themselves down well in their opponents half, but the local defenders somehow managed to intercept in time with their good recovery. Midway through Mendonca, the local goalie stopped a hot one from Balbir which looked like a sure goal.

The game now tamed down with Bombay providing some sporadic raids, while Punjab were also seen to slow down and opportunity of going ahead was prevented by Jameson, who deflected Iqbal's big hit over the cross bar.

Two minutes before the breather, Udham had to place the ball past Napoleon Mendonca from a free hit by Dadoo, but inspite of trying a neat placement, the goalie brought off a brilliant save.

Transferring play the local side forced a penalty corner, but it was wasted and the Bombay side were able to keep the scoreboard blank.

The second half was delayed as Dharam Singh suddenly developed knee trouble and nursed his injury to no effect. He, however, did not leave the field and continued on the left flank as a passenger.

Bombay took advantage of this and had themselves embeded on two occasions in the Punjab area. Chavan's pass was cleared by the right half, while Bhim was hauled up for sticks after Chavan passed.

The storm was now about to set and both sides indulged in mighty hitting. Obstructionist tactics were also much in evidence. Lazarus and Raghbir, who came into a clash were warned in the twentieth minute, while a few minutes later, Lazarus and Gurcharan entered into a fray and both were sent off the field by umpire Francis.

The Bombay Police had a scoring chance in the twenty-fifth minute when Chavan cut in on the left-flank, but Ram Prakash stopped and cleared with his stick.

Three minutes before the end Ram Swaroop cut in on the flank, but Mendonca foiled him with an obstruction for which a penalty corner was awarded but Iqbal was penalized for sticks.

About a minute and a half later, Punjab Police sealed their own fate. Ram Prakash, their custodian, attempted to clear a stray shot, but cleared feebly for Salunke to stop and he rushed in to beat Prakash from close in.

The teams were:

BOMBAY STATE POLICE: Mendonca, Kadam, Jameson; Agre, Nagarwalla, Miranda; Salunke, Jaiwant, Lazarus, Bhimrao, Chavan.

PUNJAB POLICE: Ram Prakash Dharam, Bakshish; Charanjit, Gurcharan, Dadoo; Raghbir, Udham, Balbir, Iqbal Singh, Ram Swaroop,

Umpires: D. Fernandes and A. J. Francis.

NATIONAL HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIPS: LAST DATE OF ENTRIES

AMRITSAR, April 4 (PTI): The last date for entries to the National Hockey Championship to be held at Bangalore in May this year is April 20, the secretary of the Indian Hockey Federation, Mr. B. L. Gupta, announced today.

The announcement said that affiliated associations which do not pay their subscriptions in time would not be able to participate in the tournament.

The tournament programme would be announced later.

CALCUTTA HOCKEY

CALCUTTA, April 4 (PTI): The following are the results of Calcutta Senior Division Hockey League matches played today: Aryans one Greer one; Dalhousie two Police zero.

SEA SOVEREIGN WINS ST. LEGER

SYDNEY, April 4 (Reuter): Mr. D. Crystal's Sea Sovereign by Midstream out of Sidonia won the St. Leger run over one and three quarter miles here today.

Sea Sovereign, a twenty-five to one outsider, easily beat Mrs. Denis Allen's Advocate. The winner covered the distance in two minutes 57-1/4 seconds.

INTER-RAILWAY CRICKET

NEW DELHI, April 4 (PTI): North Eastern Railway today entered the final of the Inter-Railway cricket championship by virtue of their first innings lead over Eastern Railway.

Following are the scores: Eastern Railway first innings 183 North Eastern Railway first innings 207 Eastern Railway Second Innings 339 for six declared (Hari Ram b Khan 51, Wahidulla not out 143 H. Ahmed not out 21. Khan four for 81) North Eastern Railway second innings 201 for six (at close) (A. Bose not out 72, Mc Gowan c Hari Ram b Ahmed 58).

The Madras Government announced that unmanufactured tobacco will be exempted from Sales Tax Unmanufactured tobacco includes raw chewing tobacco and 'beedies'.

TODAY'S SPORT

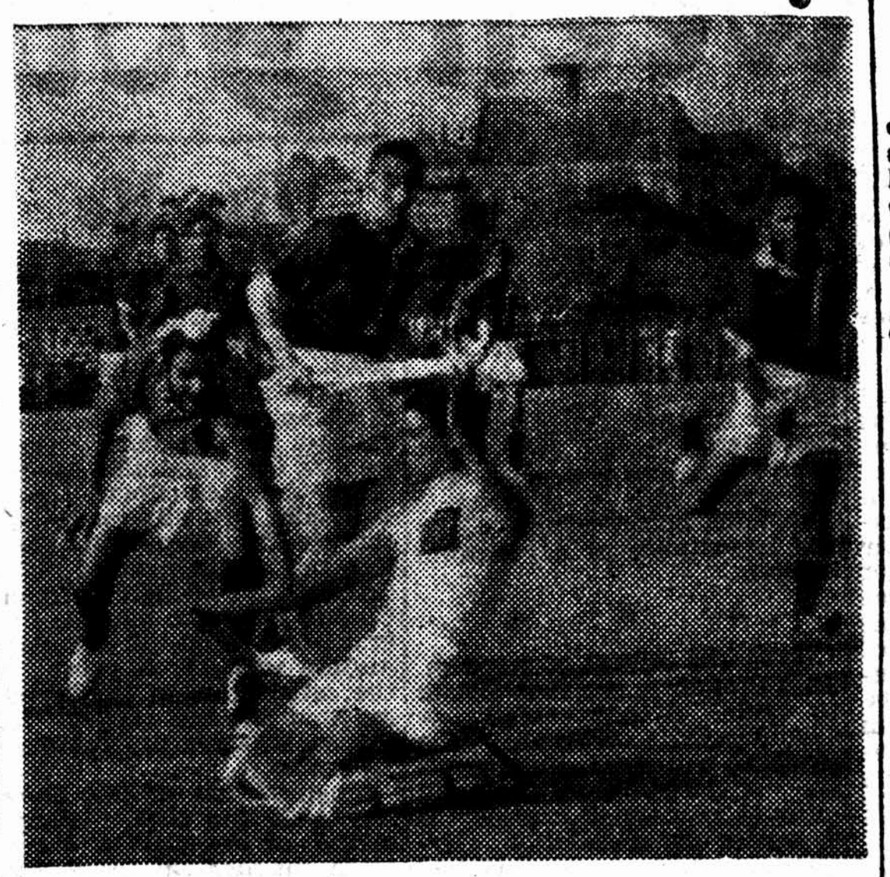
HOCKEY

Bombay Gymkhana

4-15 p.m. Lusitanians vs. Burmah-Shell (Practice);

3-30 p.m. Goan Sports vs. Maratha Light Infantry, Belgaum, (Aga Khan).

DRAMATIC MOMENT



Bombay State Police beat Punjab Police by a solitary goal at the Bombay Gymkhana Ground on Saturday evening. Photo shows Mendonca of State Police who intercepted in time to stop Balbir Singh of Olympic fame from scoring.

Seelie Samara Defeats Heczey

Allen Pinfold Gives Lively Display

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AFTER the feast came the fast, to a great extent with regard to the crowd which numbered only 4,000, to a lesser extent with regard to the bouts on the nineteenth day of the International American Free Style Tournament atthe Vallbhbai Stadium this evening.

In the main bout of the evening, world champion, Seelie Samara, gained his second victory with a win over Baron Von Heczey. The superiority of the champion was never in doubt, and his victory was only a matter of time. The Baron did well to hold till the fourth round, even going to the extent of body slamming the champion thrice in the third round, but Samara claimed the fourth round with an arm jolt and a body press; Heczey never rose from the floor, and began the penultimate round in the horizantal position and was counted out.

A minute's silence was observed in memory of wrestler Hamida Punjabi, who died of a heart attack two days ago.

The days proceedings commenced on a tame note with Allahyar Khan getting the better of Sarban Das, by claiming the second and fourth rounds, with a series of body slams followed by a body press, and a Boston Crab, respectively.

Allen Pinfold returning to the Bombay ring after a long absence livened up matters with his antics, which he interspersed with a good display of wrestling, in his bout against Puran Singh; Allen won the bout with two rounds to his credit, both of which he won with body slams and a body press.

Syed Said Shah, looking rather slim, in comparison to his oppenent Pencheff, gave a good account of himself, by claiming as much of the fight as Pencheff, till Pencheff ended the bout in his habitual manner, with a drop kick, in the fifth round.

U.S. Railmen's Strike Ends

PITTSBURGH, April 4 (Reuter): A five-day strike by 4,500 railwaymen which paralysed all the plants of the giant United States Steel Corporation in the Pittsburgh district ended here today.

A two-day strike in the American rubber industry also ended today with the signing of a New work contract between the United States Rubber Company and the United Rubber Workers' Union in New York.

Parsi And Bombay Gymkhana Win

TATA SHIELD TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Parsee Gymkhana and the Bombay Gymkhana qualified to meet each other next Saturday in the semifinal round of the Tata Shield Tennis Tournament. Parsee Gymkhana won their encounter against Matunga Gymkhana without losing any match, while Bombay Gymkhana's win over Willingdon Sports Club was by four matches to two.

The results were:

Parsee Gymkhana beat Matunga Gymkhana 6-0

J Mehta and R. Vimadalal beat Muthroja and Unamdar 6-4, 6-1; beat Vivekananda and Gujar 6-0, 6-2; C. Cooper and K. Kapadia beat B. K. Garudachar and Gopal 6-1, 6-3; beat Vivekananda and Gujar 6-0, 6-0; S. N. Motiwala and R. Khorgaumwala beat Muthroja and Inamdar 6-5, 5-6, 6-0; beat Gopal and B. K. Garudachar 6-0, 6-2.

Bombay Gymkhana beat Willingdon Sports Club 4-2

F. Bokovold and McKenzie lost to K. Mahindra and J. M. Kantawala 6-3, 4-6, 4-6; beat C. Khatau and Grover 6-4, 6-1; Lynch and Coates beat C. Khatau and Grover 6-4, 6-1; beat A. Khatau and M. R. Rao 6-3, 6-0; Bond and Sorby lost to K. Mahindra and J. M. Kantawala 2-6, 4-6; beat A. Khatau and M R. Rao 6-0, 6-4.

Food Imports Next Year

SAMBALPUR, April 4 (UPI): Mr. Krishnappa, Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, said here yesterday that India might have to import only one million tons of food grains from abroad next year as against a little over two million tons this year.

Heralds Of 'Quake?

JAMMU, April 4 (PTI): Residents of Bhadrawah Valley, about 130 miles north of Jammu have been hearing for the last one week sounds similar to thunder bursts, according to a message received here today.

It is said that the sounds are generally heard in the morning. The sky is clear and the sounds are not regarded as thunder bursts.

Similar sounds were heard in the summer of 1948 when shortly afterwards they were followed by a series of earthquakes.

The deafening sounds are attributed to some volcanic erruption in the Inner Himalays. Only last week Kashmir Valley experienced a series of earthquakes

NANDA'S PLAN TO FIGHT CORRUPTION

VALLAH VIDYANAGAR, April 4: Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Union Planning Minister, said here today that the Baharat Sevak Samaj had submitted an "elaborate scheme" to the Planning Commission to deal with corruption among officials at all levels.

Mr. Nanda, who was answering a question about corruption among officials at the meeting of the delegates to the twenty-first Bombay State Co-operative Conference, added that the Planning Commission had been examining the scheme and that it would be made public in due course.

The scheme which was "well worked out" dealt with the problem of corruption at both official and non-official levels, he said.

Mr. Nanda presided over the three-day Bombay State Co-operative Conference which commenced here yesterday.

Nanda Visits Anand Milk Centre

ANAND, Saturday.

The Union Planning Minister, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, spent an hour inspecting India's biggest co-operative milk centre here, operating in an area of 14 miles in radius, covering 600 sq. miles and gathering milk of over 20,000 buffaloes located in 80 villages around Anand.

Fifty-eight milkmen's societies are working together to supply one-third of Bombay's milk requirements from 266 miles away here.

A unique feature of the research work at Anand which pleased the Planning Minister was buffalo's milk analysis. In technically advanced countries like England, America, Russia and Denmark buffalo milk is not kown at all. Since only buffalo milk is handled at Anand centre on a gigantic scale for supply to Bombay City, it has become necessary to determine physical, chemical and bacteriological properties of buffalo milk in order to evolve a correct time-temperature combination for pasteurisation.

Juvenile Planning

ANAND, Saturday: An ingenious effort at co-operative planning and execution by kids of the Vallabh Vidya Nagar, here, did not escape the notice of the Union Planning Minister, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda. The kids are running a small cafetaria appropriately called "Kishore Restaurant" at the 21st session of the Bombay State Co-operative Conference opened by Shri Nanda by unfurling the International "rainbow flag" of the Co-operative Movement.

The kids — all below ten years —run the show on co-operative lines, unaided by adults. They prepare ice cream, without freezer, by placing an ordinary circular utensil in a Dalda tin filled with ice and salt, and turning the utensil round and round. The ice cream and other products of milk are served to customers by the boys who keep an account of sales.

Appreciating the co-operative performance of the Vallabh Nagar kids, Shri Nanda, beaming with smiles, said the effort was worthy of emulation by other boys and their elders.

RACE SELECTIONS

FULHURST APPEARS BEST IN TOMORROW'S CARD

Excellent Chances For Gipsy Bill And Gagan Doot

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FAMOUS sprinter, Fulhurst, is heading for the fourth win in succession in the Bellasis Plate, the main attraction at tomorrow's charity meeting. The five-year-old Indian gelding who is pitted against Class II sprinters should, as usual, go to the front and is not likely to be headed

Gipsy Bill who sprang a surprise last week is likely to repeat in the first division of the Kalbadevi Plate and Gagan Doot holds excellent chance in the Tardeo Plate.

The following are the probable runners, riders and my selections:

THE ARTHUR PLATE—6 Furs.

Panther's Choice (Kadam) 8-12, Rommel (Khade P.) 8-12, Bruno (—) 8-12, Dilawar Beg (I. Khan) 8-12, Mikado (Kheem) 8-12, Prathita (Khade B.) 8-12, Rangeeli (Kasbekar) 8-9, Noor (Mistry) 8-9, Abeeta (Purtusingh) 8-9.

NOOR Win
if ab. Rangeeli
ABEETA Next Best

* * *

THE KALBADEVI PLATE—(Div. II)—1¼ Miles.

Eudora (Pierce) 9-2, Star of America (—) 8-10, Repay (Kheemsingh) 8-10, Chakor (Kasbekar) 8-6, Brindia (Damodar) 8-2, Shere Khan (Purtusingh) 8-2, Botticelli (M. Yusuf) 7-11, Galloper (Khade P.) 7-11, Gay Girl (J. Bhosle) 7-11, Poldo (—) 7-7.

CHAKOR Win
SHERE KHAN Next Best
if ab Repay

* * *

THE HAINES PLATE—5 Furs.

Jamshedi Navroz (—) 9-3, Rani Padmini (Kader) 9-2, Wagh Mahal (J. Bhosle) 9-1, Irish Right (—) 9-0, Free Port (Sk Lall) 7-10, Dharkan (Kheemsingh) 8-8, Atinette (—) 8-5, Dil Lagi (—) 8-5, Mirador (Khade P.) 8-3, Khana-Abad (Md. Yusuf) 8-2, Delilah (Purtusingh) 8-2, Maid of Persia (Rajoo) 8-1, Paper Money (I. Khan) 8-1, Farman (Purshotam) 7-12, Shamshad (Medhe) 7-11, Yakin (Shiba) 7-2.

DELILAH Win
JAMSHEDI NAVROZ Next Best
if ab Rani Padmini

* * *

THE KALBADEVI PLATE—(Div. I)—1¼ Miles.

Double Bell (Sibbritt, W.) 9-1, Buckhurst Park (Kheemsingh) 9-0, Chocolate Baby (Eldin) 8-12, Amarsingh 8-6. (Kasbekar), Gipsy Bill (P. Mistry) 8-6, Prospero (Khade P.) 8-4, Pet Hand (A. Ahmed) 8-3, Choppy (Damodar) 8-1.

GIPSY BILL Win
CHOPPY Next Best

* * *

THE BELLASIS PLATE—6 Furs.

Neapolitan Bride (Whiteside, N.) 9-3, Solicitude (Cracknell E.) 9-1, Rita's Pet (—) 8-7, Fulhurst (Kheemsingh) 8-6, Nuremberg (Purtusingh) 7-12, Dil-Ki-Bat (Shiba) 7-9, Demetrius (Sibbritt, W.) 7-8, Paper King (Khade P.) 7-7.

FULHURST Win
NEAPOLITAN BRIDE Next Best

* * *

THE HORNBY VELLARD PLATE 1 Mile, 1 Fur.

Imroz (Ghaus Khan) 9-2, Magna Carta (J. Bhosle) 8-12, Baaz Bahadur (—) 8-6, Bihari (Purtusingh) 8-2, Shikari (Damodar) 8-1, Fulnana (—) 8-0, Ballynahinch (Jagdesh) 7-6, Star of Mahad (Kasbekar) 8-0, Carpala (Cracknell M.) 7-7, Wet Bob (Purshotam) 7-7, Lira Malt (Guman S.) 7-6, Masked Lady (Shiba) 7-5.

SHIKARI Win
BIHARI Next Best

* * *

THE TARDEO PLATE—1 Mile.

Hirohito (Khade P.) 9-2, Ballyboofey (Kheemsingh) 9-2, Arrak (Kasam H.) 8-4, Gagan Doot (Cracknell E.) 8-13, Zam Zam (Murad) 8-8, The Roarer (Eldin) 8-2, Golden Orb (Damodar) 8-1, Rumbita (Purtusingh) 7-13.

GAGAN DOOT Win
HIROHITO Next Best

* * *

THE MANDVI PLATE—5 Furs.

Rashtrapati (A. Ahmed) 9-4, Philsooph (—) 9-0, Miss Joy (Raut) 7-3, Kinder Garden (Khade P.) 8-12, Rajguru (—) 8-12, Neptune's Daughter (—) 8-9, Georgette (Purtusingh) 8-7, Little Star (Deshmukh) 7-13, Jasba (Medhe) 7-11, Malabar Star (Jagdish) 7-11, Kirandevi (Kasbekar) 7-8, Rao Padma (Shiba) 7-1, No Argument (I. Khan) 7-5.

KINDER GARDEN Win
NO ARGUMENT Next Best
if ab. Neptune's Daughter

* * *

CHOICE TREBLE

NOOR
FULHURST
GAGAN DOOT

* * *

FLUKES

MAGNA CARTA
RASHTRAPATI

India Makes 377 For 7

KINGSTON, April 4 (PTI): At lunch today, the final day of the fifth cricket Test against West Indies, India had made 377 for seven wickets in their second innings.

West Indies had scored 576 runs in reply to India's first innings total of 312.

LUNCH SCORE BOARD

India (Second Innings): 377 for 7 at lunch:

Roy lbw b Valentine	150
Apte lbw b Valentine	33
Manjrekar c Weekes b Gomez	118
Hazare c Weekes b Valentine	12
Umrigar c Weekes b King ..	13
Mankad c Weekes b Gomez	9
Ramchand batting	17
Gadkari c Stollmeyer b Gomez	0
Ghorpade batting	0
Extras	25
Total (for seven wickets) at lunch)	377

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/80, 2/317, 3/327 . 4/346. 5/360. 6/360. 7/368.

Rajaji Cup Winners

NEW DELHI, April 4 (PTI): New Delhi Heroes today annexed the Rajaji Challenge Cup Football Tournament for the third time in succession, beating the President Estates Club by two goals to nil in the final played at the Rashtrapati Bhavan grounds here.

Fastnet Rock Wins Rosebery Stakes

KEMPTON PARK, London, April 4 (Reuter): Lord Rosebery's Fastnet Rock won the Rosebery Stakes run over ten furlongs here this afternoon.

Mrs. C. Johnson's Fleeting Moment was second and the Duke of Norfolk's Caerlaverock was third.

Thirteen ran.

M.P. ASSEMBLY

NAGPUR, April 4 (PTI): The Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly today referred to a select committee the Finance Minister Mr. Brijlal Biyani's bill to raise to Rs. ten thousand the quantum taxable under sales tax applicable to manufacturers. The bill also sought exemption of handloom sarees, dhoties and lungies the price of which did not exceed one rupee per yard from sales tax. The House debated the bill for seven hours, during which time it divided twice.

Three Injured In Fireworks Display

NICOSIA (Cyprus), April 4 (Reuter): Three people were injured, two seriously in a church-yard explosion in Limassol last night during an Easter fireworks display.

Latest Spurts From Mahaluxmi

By Our Track Reporter

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the spurts noted today at Mahaluxmi:—

OUTER TAN

NEAPOLITAN BRIDE (Whiteside) was not fully extended when negotiating three furlongs in 39½ seconds.

WET BOB (Purshottam) strode well in hand and clocked three furlongs in 39 seconds.

CHAKOR (Kasbekar) went very easy over three furlongs and recorded 39½ seconds. May win tomorrow.

HIROHITO (Khade) outclassed PRINCE LOUISE (B. Khade) when covering three furlongs in 36½ seconds

GAY GIRL (J. Bhosle) covered three furlongs in 41 seconds. She was not fully extended.

BRINDIA (Damodar) held CARPALA (M. Cracknell) when going an excellent three-furlong spurt in 37 seconds.

DHARKAN (Jai Singh) clocked three furlongs in 39 seconds.

WAGH MAHAL (J. Bhosle) travelled three furlongs in 38½ seconds.

KIRANDEVI (Kasbekar) covered three furlongs in 40 seconds. She was not fully extended.

IMROZ (Ghauskhan) disposed of KHANA ABAD (Mahomed Yusuf) and PANTHER'S CHOICE (Kadam) when covering three furlongs in 36 3/5 seconds. The last-named was far behind at the end.

NAGAS MISLED BY OUTSIDERS

Nehru Says Missionaries Had A Hand

AIJAL (Lushai Hills), April 4 (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU said here yesterday that he had no doubt in his mind that the idea of independence now being demanded by a section of the Nagas was planted on them a year or two before India became independent.

Mr. Nehru who was replying to questions at a press conference here as to whom he had in mind when he referred to outsiders in his recent Kohima speech and if the Government of India blame the missionaries for this demand, Mr. Nehru said there was no doubt that missionaries had done excellent work in some hill areas but they could hardly be expected to espouse Indian culture properly because their outlook was different.

During the British regime, when these areas were isolated and cut off from the rest of India, there were only missionaries and British officials present in the hills. The missionaries not only thought alike but also functioned alike, not on a missionary plane but on a political plane. What happened since then he could not say because conditions had become different now.

OPEN TALK

Mr. Nehru said when talk of Indian independence became a live-issue, the British officials in these areas who disapproved Indian independence thought that they might perhaps keep out these hill tracts. Some of the officials even spoke about this quite openly.

They were disappointed as things did not happen as they expected. During the period these areas remained isolated, the tribal people were made to feel certain contempt and hatred for the Indians whom they did not know or came in contact with. The after effects of all these we would have to deal with.

Answering another question if the foreign missionaries should be replaced by the Indian Christians to do missionary as was the case in South India, Mr. Nehru said that they did not look upon the question from the religious point of view but looked up on it from the national point of view.

In India it was open for any religion to flourish. They did not, therefore naturally appreciate what they considered anti-national sentiments to be spread in these areas. If, therefore, the missionaries did any kind of social work even as opening schools and hospitals that was one thing.

The foreign missionaries even without any particular desire to do anything, would not however present their national viewpoint. It was, therefore, better that the Indians took up the work. In fact, in South India a large section of the Christian population and Indians who were in indigenous place, did it.

NOT NAGA WORK

Prime Minister Nehru said that when he read a memorandum presented to him previously, he felt that a Naga could not possibly write it. The language and the deep historical allusions showed that somebody and not a Naga had written it.

Mr. Nehru then referred to the Karen movement in Burma and said that according to the Burma Government a number of foreign missionaries were involved in the movement because the Karens were Christians. The Burma Government had gone a long way to meet the legitimate demands of the Karens. There were two Karens as Ministers in the Central Cabinet of Burma and the Karens were also granted autonomy within the Burma State.

The parts proposed as the Karen State area were still in the insurgent hands and the autonomy could not fully function. That was not the fault of the Burma Government. Mr. Nehru said.

An agreement for unity of action has been reached between the All-India Forward Bloc and the All-India Progressive Sadhu Mahamardal, an organisation of Indian sadhus founded in 1946 at Ayodhya.

NAGAS ARE GOOD SOLDIERS

AIJAL, (Lushai Hills), April 4 (PTI): Prime Minister Nehru declared here yesterday that India did not want war with anybody or have troubles and conflicts. He said: "We are following a policy of peace with all the other countries of the world. We want to concentrate all our energies and strength in building a new India which suffered so long from foreign domination."

Mr. Nehru who was addressing a public meeting at the public parade ground attended by over five thousand Lushai men, women and children added that in the new India they would build, one section would not be rich and another poor.

A considerable number of the crowd took up positions on the natural stand formed by the adjacent hills. Among them were hundreds of Pawi and Lakhers who trekked from the Chin and Pawi hills near the Burma border, one hundred and fifty miles from Aijal to see Mr. Nehru.

GIVE THEM CHANCE

Mr. Nehru who addressed a press conference said that if the tribals were given the opportunity they would become good doctors, engineers, etc. Some of the tribals like Nagas and Lushais had made themselves good soldiers and some of them were serving in the Assam battalions.

Mr. Nehru deprecated the prevailing feeling in many parts of India that the tribals were backward and primitive and said that most of the tribals were much advanced in many ways.

Mr. Nehru said that the use of the word tribes became very vague.

The Prime Minister said that although the missionaries had done excellent work in some tribal areas they could hardly be expected to espouse the Indian culture properly because their outlook was different.

Stop Press

INDIA ALL OUT FOR 444

India were all out for 444 in their second innings today, the last day of the fifth and final test against West Indies here.

BOHLEN TAKES OFF

NEW YORK, April 4 (Reuter): Mr. Charles Bohlen, the new United States Ambassador to Russia today left for Europe by air for the second time after the first plane he took returned to New York with mechanical trouble.

LAND CESS BILL

HYDERABAD, April 4 (PTI): The Chief Minister, Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, today introduced in the State Assembly the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

The Bill envisages a land census in the whole state and the setting up of a seven-man land commission consisting of officials and non-officials to determine basic, family and maximum holdings.

ONLY 22 ALIVE

ISTANBUL, April 4 (Reuter): Only 22 of the Turkish sailors trapped in the Turkish submarine 'Dumlupinar' which sank after being in collision with a Swedish ship last night are still alive it was reported here tonight.

EARLY SHOWER

BOMBAY, Saturday: With a clap of thunder, a sharp shower of rain on Saturday night gave a little relief to the city from the sizzling heat of summer.

Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Union Minister for Planning, evinced keen interest in the exhibition of products of home industries on co-operative basis, held at Vallabh Vidya Nagar on Friday. Picture shows the Union Minister visiting a stall.

MALENKOV TAKES UNPRECEDENTED STEP

15 Doctors Released: Curb On Anti-Semitism

LONDON, April 4 (Reuter).

SOVIET Premier Georgi Malenkov today took a step unprecedented in the history of the Soviet regime, writes Reuter's correspondent.

He released fifteen doctors accused of the gravest crimes against the Soviet State and cancelled an Order of Lenin to the woman doctor who denounced them.

Thus Mr. Malenkov apparently told the world that Russia does not intend to follow a policy of anti-Semitism. Of the nine doctors whose arrest was announced in January, at least five were Jewish.

Moscow's Action

MOSCOW: The Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs announced early today that nine Moscow doctors accused last January of murdering or trying to eliminate Soviet leaders—and six other doctors not previously mentioned in this case—had been exonerated and freed.

The Communique published in the two main newspapers, 'Pravda' and 'Izvestia', named the fifteen released doctors and spoke of "the others implicated in this case" also being released.

It stated that an investigation had shown that the charges against the doctors were false and that alleged confessions had been obtained by "the former Ministry of State Security (now merged with the Ministry of Internal Affairs) through methods "most strictly forbidden by Soviet Law".

AWARD CANCELLED

At the same time it was announced that the Order of Lenin awarded to Dr. I. F. Timashuck, a woman physician, who had been described in January as unmasking the nine accused doctors, had been cancelled as "incorrect" by the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

THE DOCTORS

On the basis of the finding of the Investigation Commission, specially set up by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R. to the arrested (doctors) M. S. Vovsi, V N. Vinogradov, P. B. Kogan, P. I. Yegorov, A. I. Feldman, V. H. Vasilenko, A. M. Grinstein, V. F. Zelenin B. S. Preobrazhensky, N. A. Popova, V. V Zakussov, N. A. Sheremetsky G. I. Mayorov and others implicated in this case have been fully cleared of the charges of wrecking terrorist and espionage activities preferred against them and in conformity with Article 4, Point 5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR have been released from custody. The

(Continued on Page 14)

BELLARY ISSUE LOOMS LARGE

Karnatak M.L.A.s' Open Appeal To Nehru

BOMBAY, April 4 (PTI): Congress members from Karnatak in the Bombay Legislature at a meeting here today decided to send an "open appeal" to Congress President, Mr. Nehru, requesting him to take immediate steps "to remedy the wrong done by the dismemberment of Bellary."

The present decision on Bellary, they contended, was not in conformity with the J. V. P. report and the Working Committee decision taken on March 8.

They agreed with the suggestion of the Kannada-speaking members in the Hyderabad Assembly that the question of Bellary district should be taken up as a whole jointly by the Karnatak members in Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Mysore legislatures.

They said there was still time for the Government of India to appoint a Boundary Commission to demarcate between Andhra and Karnatak, before Andhra was formed.

If the public opinion in Karnatak was not respected, the situation was bound to deteriorate and the members feared Congress might lose hold in the region.

These members, it is learnt, are leaving for Karnatak immediately, after the budget session is over," to mobilise public opinion."

SAUDI ENVOY IN LONDON

LONDON, April 4 (Reuter): Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Britain, flew into London today after consultations with the Saudi Arabian Government at Jedda on the Buraimi oasis dispute.

He is expected to take up the question with the British Government.

"Fraught With Risks"

PARTITION OF MADRAS STATE

MADRAS, April 4 (UPI): Mr. Justice Mack of the Madras High Court today said that the impending partition of the Madras State was fraught with grave administrative risks.

The judge said that to many this partition appeared to be an unmitigated tragedy and disaster.

"I do not propose to disguise my own personal feelings of sorrow and distress at the impending partition of this state in which I have served for more than 32 years. My own view is partition could have been avoided by the development of gradual autonomy in various spheres, both Tamilnad and Andhra retaining the over-all integrity of the composite state as such." Mr. Justice Mack said.

His Lordship was presiding over the symposium held in connection with the silver jubilee of the Madras library association.

Unfair To New State

MADRAS, April 4 (PTI): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras, told the state assembly today that he would be doing "something more unfair to the new Andhra state than all the unfair things attributed to him, if he ordered elections to the district boards in Andhra to be held before the formation of the state."

Mr. Rajagopalachari who was intervening in the debate on the district boards amendment bill added that he would be doing "substantial injustice."

He said that it was not desirable to push local and parochial issues to the forefront at this stage of the formation of the state.

ASAF ALI'S BODY FOR DELHI

NEW DELHI, April 4 (PTI): The body of Mr. Asaf Ali will reach Delhi at 10-30 p.m. on Monday, April 6, by an Air India International plane.

Mr. Asaf Ali's funeral will take place on Tuesday and he will be buried near the Nizamuddin Mausoleum.

12 MORE TEACHERS ARRESTED

LUCKNOW, April 4 (PTI): Twelve primary teachers were today taken into custody for trespassing into the prohibited area in front of the Council House. This takes the total number of arrested teachers to 522.

Arrested Teachers Suspended

AGRA, April 4 (PTI): The District Board of Agra has suspended fifteen primary teacners, who were arrested in Lucknow for taking part in a demonstration in front of the Council House.

Italian Elections On June 7

ROME, April 4 (Reuter): Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi today dissolved both Houses of Parliament and fixed general elections for June 7.

The first meetings of the new Chamber and Senate were fixed for June 25.

Bank Cashier Robbed

AGRA, April 4 (PTI): Dacoits robbed a bank cashier of Rs. 70,000 near Aligarh yesterday, according to a report received here today.

The cashier was going by bus from Aligarh to a branch of the bank, about 25 miles away, with the amount.

Krishnamachari Hits At Austerity Maniacs

INTEGRATED PLAN FOR INDUSTRY

Government To Encourage Indian Capital

NEW DELHI, April 4 (PTI).

DEMANDS totalling over Rs. eighteen crores were voted by the House of the People today for the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

The House was debating the Khadi and other handloom industries development (additional excise duty on cloth) bill, when it adjourned till Monday.

Earlier, replying to the debate on the demands for grants for his Ministry, the Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari said that during the year Government proposed to explore the possibilities of making investments in certain approved fields more attractive.

FIELD FOR INDIAN CAPITAL

In his forty-five minutes reply, Mr. Krishnamachari clarified Governments policy about encouraging investment, both of Indian and foreign capital and said "while I am anxious to help and encourage Indian capital in every way, it must be remembered that ultimately what we seek to serve is not Indian capital, but the man who pays the price of all that is produced in the country, namely the consumer.

Mr. Krishnamachari expressed the hope that the measure that Government proposed to take would lead to Indian capital seeking investment next year in desirable fields "to a greater extent than in the recent past."

HIGH-LEVEL BODY

The Minister also announced his intention to set up "high-level body of experts" to survey available capacity in the country and indicate use to which the existing plant and machinery could be economically put to. He hoped that as a result of the survey, considerable quantity of machinery at present being imported would be manufactured within the country itself.

ATTRACTING EXPERTS

Referring to criticism about the Tariff Commission, Mr. Krishnamachari said that while he would agree that the administrative and costing side of the Commission had to be strengthened considerably, this would to a large extent depend on the material available to Government. It was difficult to attract experts to Government services at the scales Government could offer.

Mr. Krishnamachari said he would like to "underline heavily" the points made that Government should have an integrated plan of production in all spheres, that Government's duty to consumers was paramount and that international trade was a two-way traffic and the viewpoint of neighbouring countries could not be ignored.

There was no doubt that industrialisation by itself could not solve all unemployment. They had to look to other avenues and if need be subsidise employment in certain fields.

Mr. Krishnamachari said Government was attempting to the best of its ability to help the village and cottage industries which would serve as "an insurance against unemployement." The six crores allotted for khadi and one crore for cottage industries this year was a complete answer to the charge that Government was neglecting these industries.

AUSTERITY OVERDONE

As regards the plea for austerity, Mr. Krishnamachari said that while it might be good for some time and in certain directions its scope was limited "both in regard to its range and the period during which it can be applied." Mr. Krishnamachari added "I am afraid that politicians and others who preach austerity as a panacea, irrespective of what is called the

(Continued on Page 14)

Heard In Parliament

NEW DELHI, April 4 (UPI).

"I have seen in villages the latest styles of blouses, face powders and coloured nails".

—Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.

* * *

"Is it a fact, Sir that officers appointed to study the 'modus operandi' of opium smugglers also practise their methods?"

—P. T. Punnoose.

* * *

"The Ministry of Commerce has been the Waterloo of reputations; but my colleague and I are luckier than our illustrious predecessors".

—T. T. Krishnamachari.

* * *

"If I had my way, I would force Mr. Krishnaswamy (who is always clad in a three-piece woollen suit) to clothe himself in nothing but khadi. Or else, he would be forced to leave India".

—Pandit Thakur.

* * *

"Mr. Thomas said I had indulged in a personal tirade against the Minister. That is as incorrect, as if I were to say that he indulged in personal flattery of the Minister".

—Mr. V. P. Nayar.

A.I.N.E.C. STANDING COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, April 4 (PTI): The meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference to be held on April 18 and 19 has been postponed to April 25, according to a press note issued from the central office of the AINEC here today.

The Standing Committee, the press note says, will be meeting in Delhi on April 25, 26 and 27.

The meeting, the press adds, has been postponed in order to enable the Sub-Committee, appointed to draft replies to the questionnaire of the Press Commission, to complete its work.

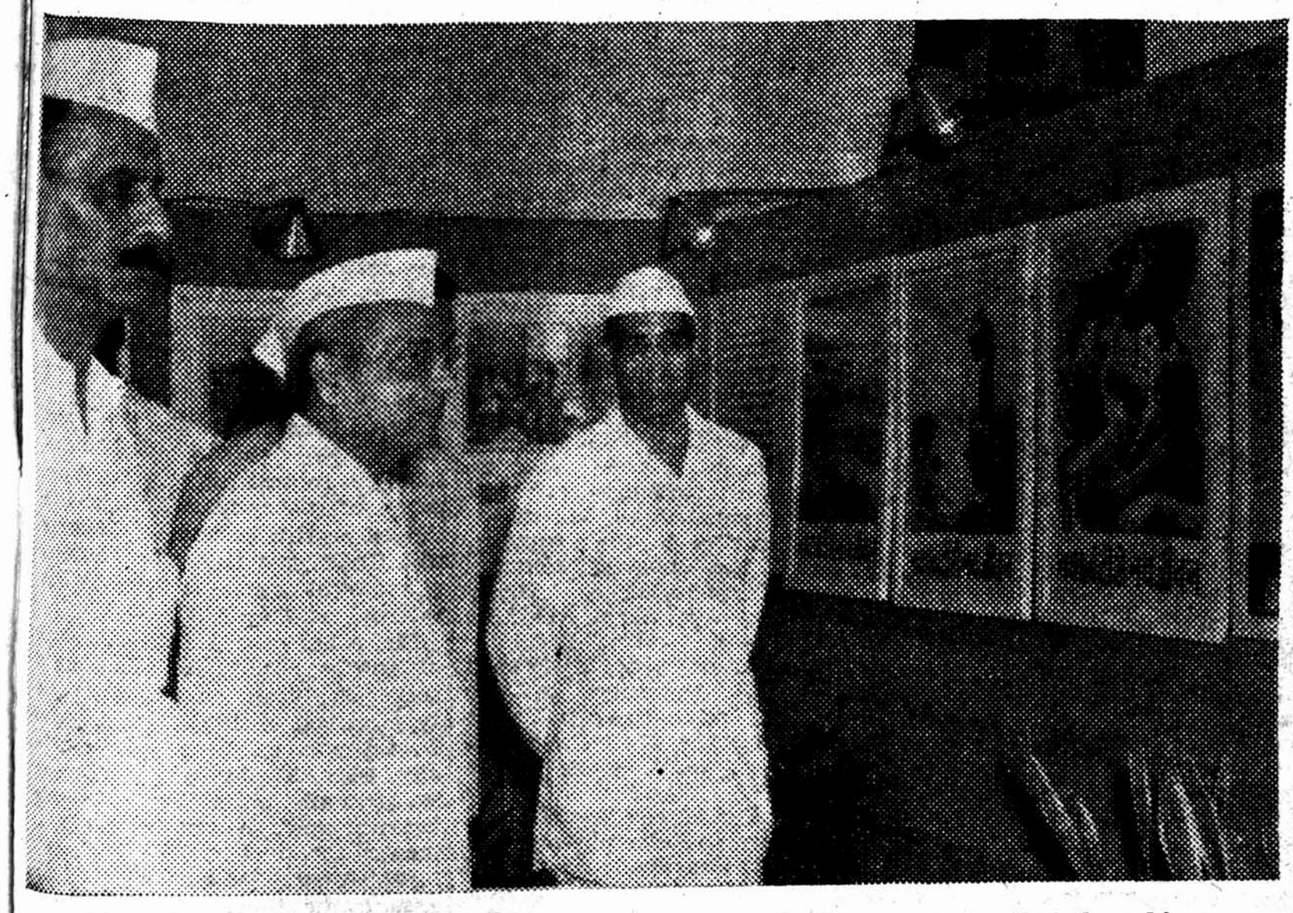
ONE DIES SEQUEL TO BOAT DISASTER

CALCUTTA, April 4 (PTI): One person died and two others are reported missing in a boat disaster in the river Hooghly, about 20 miles from Calcutta. this afternoon.

The ferry boat with 25 passengers was crossing the river from Sheoraphuli to Manirampur ghat when it capsized in a strong gale. Most of the passengers swam ashore.

PAN MUN JOM TALKS TO OPEN MONDAY

PROHIBITION WEEK IN CITY



Shri Mangaldas Pakwasa is seen looking keenly at the pictures displayed at the exhibition which was declared open by him at the Wilson College on Saturday evening.

U. N. Command's Announcement

TOKYO, April 4. (Reuter)

A UNITED Nations Command spokesman said here tonight: "United Nations Command liaison officers are definitely meeting the Communist at Pan Mun Jom on Monday, April 6."

The United Nations Command remained silent on the possibility of fixing Easter Monday for the resumption of full-scale armistice talks, which the United Nations broke off last October.

In official circles it was predicted that Gen. Clark's strategy would be to ascertain Communist sincerity on the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners before showing readiness to discuss the resumption of armistice talks.

FREEDOM VILLAGE FOR SICK P.O.W.s

SEOUL, April 4 (Reuter): A British Army spokesman said here today that the handing over of wounded and seriously ill British prisoners of war would be handled through American facilities.

American Marine engineers were today well ahead with the construction of a "freedom village" near Munsan to house the released prisoners.

A South Korean government spokesman said today that if the Communists genuinely desired to end the war they should return all civilians they "kidnapped" as well as prisoners of war.

The spokesman said North Korean Communists seized 8,061 South Korean Government officials, college professors and social and political leaders when they swept down the peninsula at the beginning of the war.

Battle Front Inactive

The Korean battle front remained inactive last night, the Eight Army reported here today.

A briefing officer said troops of the American Seventh Division repulsed the small Communist assaults on "Porkchop Hill" and "Upper Alligator Jaw," on the western front, during the night.

Sino-Soviet Talks

HONG KONG, April 4 (Reuter): Peking radio announced today that a conference between Russia and China opened in Moscow on April 1 to discuss joint transport problems.

EGYPT'S PLAN IN CASE OF WAR

Bridges To Be Blown Up To Stem British Advance

CAIRO, April 4 (Reuter).

MAJOR SALAH SALEM, Adviser on the Sudan to General Neguib, said today: "In the event of war breaking out we shall blow up our communication lines and bridges to prevent the British using them".

Major Salem was speaking at Mahalla el Kubra, Egypt's main cotton spinning centre, 65 miles north of Cairo.

He said: "We are prepared to maintain British installations in the canal zone in the best possible way after they leave. We are more anxious than British to defend our country.

"If we fail to do so then we shall ask for the assistance from all other countries on an equal footing", he added.

Commenting on the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 Major Salem said it was "not worth one millieme" (a farthing).

INDIAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, April 4 (Reuter): The Sviet Government has told the Indian Embassy it need not move from its premises which it was given notice to quit last July it was understood here today. The Indians were believed, however, to going ahead with their planned removal to two buildings offered in place of the present premises.

QUIT NOTICES WITHDRAWN

The Soviet Government has withdrawn notices to quit their present buildings served last year on the British and American Embassies in Moscow it was understood from a usually reliable source today.

MYSORE, April 4 (PTI): A complaint under the press (objectionable matter) Act has been filed in the court of the sessions judge here against Mr. T. Narayana, publisher of the "Mysore Patrika" — local Kannada daily, alleging that an article published by the paper on February 6, 1953, under the caption "Hoovina Katheri" (flower dagger) was highly abusive of the Chief Minister of Mysore.

PEKING AMNESTY FOR KMT TROOPS

RANGOON, April 4 (PTI): Amnesty pamphlets from the Peking Government calling on Chinese Nationalist guerillas on the eastern frontier of Burma to surrender have been widely distributed in the area, reports here today said.

Pamphlets carried unconditional amnesty and promises of rewards.

There was no official confirmation of local press reports that these pamphlets were dropped from the air.

Similar pamphlets were circulated on Burma's northern frontier among mainly the Chinese population who have lived for twenty years to return to the Yunnan.

'CHANDRAVATI' STRIKES ROCK

Water Rushes Upto Crew Quarter

RATNAGIRI April 4 (H. S.): The steamer S. S. Chandravati which left Bombay on Thursday, is reported to have struck against rocks, early yesterday morning, while entering the Malwan port.

Water rushed up, through a small hole upto the quarters, provided for the ships crew, on the steamer. Postal mails on the ship were landed with the help of lifeboats. No loss of life is reported. Engineers belonging to the B. S. N. Company rushed to Malwan from Bombay, for repairs, on receiving wireless messages.

Tremor Shakes Japan

TOKYO, April 4 (Reuter): An earth tremor shook central Japan today with no damage or casualties reported.

The meteorological office said the epicentre was in the Pacific off the coast of Ibaraki prefecture, north of Tokyo.

Turkish Envoy Presents Credentials

NEW DELHI, Saturday.

The Ambassador-designate of Turkey to India, Mr. Numan Tahir Seymen presented his credentials to the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad today at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.

TURKISH SUBMARINE SINKS: 90 CREW ON BOARD

ANKARA, April 4 (Reuter).

A TURKISH submarine "Dumlupinar" sank with a crew of 96 after a collision today with a Swedish ship in the Dardanelles.

The submarine was reported to be 150 feet under water.

Radio connection has been established with part of the submarine containing 40 of the crew.

The rest are silent.

Rescue work has begun.

One man was reported lost from the Swedish ship. One man on the submarine deck was drowned. Five others were rescued from the water and taken to hospital.

The position of the sunken submarine was given as three miles north of Canakkale, off the west coast of Turkey.

The Netherlands news agency early this morning named the Swedish ship as the 3,999-ton 'Naboland' and said two lifeboats had joined her in a search for survivors.

Men trapped in the submarine signalled today that they could survive for another 24 hours.

EDEN READY TO GO HALF-WAY

LONDON, April 4 (Reuter).

THE Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared here tonight that Britain would meet halfway any genuine attempt to ease the existing tension between the Eastern and Western worlds.

"Today we see signs that some lessening of tension between East and West may become possible", he told the nation in a broadcast talk.

"We devoutedly hope so. We have worked earnestly for just this.

"You can be sure that we shall meet halfway any genuine attempt to reach a settlement".

At the same time Mr. Eden warned that "we must not make the mistake of thinking that we can relax our effort to build an effective defence".

"Still less must we allow ourselves to be divided from our friends. That would be to lose all that we have gained.

"And so we must continue the work of the North Atlantic Treaty in every sphere. Our own safety and the peace of the world depend upon it".

The Foreign Secretary was speaking on the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Atlantic Pact.

BRITISH ENVOY BACK FOR MOSCOW

LONDON, April 4 (Reuter): Sir Alvary Gascoigne, British Ambassador to Russia will fly back to Moscow early next week a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

Mr. Eden is leaving London for a tour of Turkey, Greece and Italy on Monday morning.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

PARIS, April 4 (Reuter): Mr. Sharrir of Indonesia will be among Socialist leaders from 34 countries who will gather here next Saturday for a three day meeting of the Socialist International General Council.

Mr. Sharrir was secretary of the Rangoon Conference of Asiatic Socialists.

BEVAN TO REPRESENT ATTLEE

LONDON, April 4 (Reuter): Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Socialist left winger, will represent Mr. Clement Attlee, the Labour Party leader at a meeting of the Council of the Socialist International in Paris next week.

Mr. Attlee is unable to attend because he is convalescing from an operation for appendicitis.

WARNING TO NAIROBI PUBLIC

Mau Mau Trouble In The Offing?

NAIROBI, April 4 (Reuter): Police Commissioner Michael Ororke has warned public especially in Nairobi to take greater safety precautions.

He said police were informed of the likelihood of increased Mau Mau violence in the near future.

Everyone should be on their toes during the next days. The police had tried to clean up the city but there were still many "idle hands" among it African population, he said.

THEY WANT A TEMPLER

Europeans' Plea To Kenya Governor

NAIROBI, April 4 (Reuter): Kenya European political leaders went to the Governor today and demanded a "General Templer" as a Supreme Anti-Mau Mau Commander and a resettlement policy on Malayan lines.

They also called for public hangings of Mau Mau murderers.

The Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, gave a half-hour interview to Lord Portsmouth, President of the European Electors' Union, Mr. Clive Salter, and Mr. Wilfred Havelock, Chairman of the Elected Members Organisation.

They complained of "lack of tempo" and called for quick and drastic action against worsening terrorism.

They wanted a commander with overall powers similar to those of General Sir Gerald Templer in Malaya.

KRISHNAMACHARI HITS AT AUSTERITY MANIACS

(Continued from Page 12)

consumers' choice are suffering from schizopherenia."

Referring to jute, he said it was true that the best solution was to modernise the industry. This would reduce production costs by fifteen per cent and put Rs. three per maund into the pockets of the jute grower. But this an additional Rs. sixty to seventy crores would be required for replacing the machinery, and unless the offtake increased simultaneously, there was a prospect of 80,000 men being thrown out of employment.

STATE TRADING

Referring to the plea for state trading Mr. Krishnamachari said he was not allergic to state trading nor had he any ideological disagreement with it. But it required a large amount of organisation and money and also recognition of the principle, both by Parliament and public, the state trading would involve both loss and profit.

The minister said that the government and the prime minister were very keen on the need for special attention to the problems of Malabar and Travancore-Cochin where the problem of unemployed literates was very high.. "To the extent myself and my colleagues can do anything in our power, we shall certainly do," he added.

KHADI BILL

The House of the People today had an inconclusive debate on the motion of the consideration of the bill to provide for the collection of a cess of three pies a yard on mill-made cloth sold internally. The cess which the Commerce and Industry Minister Mr. T. T Krishnamachari estimated would bring in a yield of Rs. five crores annually is to be used for the development of Khadi and Handloom industries.

Commending the measures, Mr. Krishnamachari said that the idea of the Government was to render all possible help to weavers so that they might be made an integral part of society and the country's economy. He suggested that co-operative societies should be formed bringing in their fold all weavers, so that these societies might undertake the supply of yarn, transport of products and marketing, eliminating thereby exploitation by middlemen.

Members gave general support to the measure. While some suggested that the cess was inadequate and that production of certain types of cloth should be reserved for the handloom industry exclusively, Mr. Somani, representative of textile industry said that industry was all in favour of giving aid for the development of handloor industry, but it should not be done at the expense of the textile industry alone. He was opposed in principle to an industry being penalised for the encouragement of another industry.

PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL

Provision had been made, the Commerce Minister said more or less for a token grant of Rs. two crores to be spent on handloom and khadi. The Government did not know exactly how much it would get out of the levy. It might be something between Rs. fifteen crores and six crores. The bill sought to get the sanction of the House to levy the tax and Parliamentary control over its expenditure was not taken away by passing this bill. So far as the utilisation of the money was concerned, the Finance Minister would from time to time bring supplementary grants and would include provisions in the budget every year. The demands had to voted by the Parliament thereby ensuring Parliamentary control. There was nothing, therefore, secret about it and the Government sought to do nothing without the approval of the Parliament.

Mr. Krishnamachari thought that no useful purpose would be served by referring the bill to a select committee. The principle underlying the bill was clear. The House could allow the levy of the cess or not. If it wanted to vary the cess, it could be done by a simple amendment.

Loans To D. P.s

NEW DELHI, April 4.

The total amount of loans sanctioned by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration to the displaced persons upto December 31, 1952, was Rs. 9.30 crores and the total amount paid upto that date was about Rs. 5.29 crores, said Shri A. C. Guha, Deputy Minister for Finance replying to a question by Shri S. C. Samanta, M.P., in the House of the People today. The number of loan applications pending as one that date was 26,471.

Deposits In Scheduled Banks

NEW DELHI, April 4.

Deposits in foreign scheduled banks in India as on December 26, 1952, totalled Rs. 173.96 crores, investments, Rs. 45.92 crores and advances including bills discounted Rs. 126.52 crores. The corresponding figures in Indian scheduled banks were Rs. 648.03 crores, Rs. 301.53 crores and Rs. 341.76 crores, respectively, excluding the figures relating to the Calcutta National Bank Ltd. and the Dinapore Bank Ltd., which were not functioning normally.

The above information was given by the Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, in a written reply to a question by Shri S. C. Singhal in the House of the People today.

MALENKOV TAKES UNPRECEDENTED STEP

(Continued from Page 12)

persons guilty of the improper conduct of the Investigation have been arrested and are held criminally responsible.

WASHINGTON PUZZLED

WASHINGTON, April 4 (Reuter): American Government official here said they were completely at a loss to understand why the Soviet doctors accused of "medical assassination" had been released after they had been "condemned to death" in the Soviet press and in speeches by Communist leaders. There is no official comment yet, but all officials expressed amazement when they were told of the news.

OPTIMISM IN ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, April 4 (Reuter): A wave of optimism swept Israel today over the release of the Moscow doctors.

Some observers heralded it as the first step towards a resumption of diplomatic relations between Russia and Israel.

BONN REACTION

BONN, April 4 (Reuter): The release of the Soviet doctors was regarded in circles close to the Federal (West German) Government today as another sign that the Soviet Government wanted to ease general world tension.

PLANNED IN ADVANCE

CANBERRA, April 4 (Reuter): Mr. Richard Casey, Australian Minister for External Affairs, said today that Stalin's death might have brought about changes in Soviet policy but the latest gesture—the release of the Soviet doctors—might have been planned well in advance.

INTERNAL AFFAIR

UNITED NATIONS, April 3 (PTI): United Nations diplomats with expert knowledge of Russian affairs are inclined to regard the development in connection with Soviet doctors case as purely an internal matter and only remotely related if at all with peace moves, cables D. P. Wagle P.T.I. special correspondent.

CONVICTS SCALE JAIL WALLS & ESCAPE

FATEGARH, April 4 (PTI): Two convicts undergoing imprisonment in the Fategarh District Jail escaped on Thursday night by scaling the jail walls with the help of a creeper grown around a castor tree within the jail compound.

The convicts were on duty in the jail. Police are investigating.

SHORTCOMINGS OF HINDI

U.P. Minister's Plain Speaking

ALLAHABAD, April 4 (PTI): Dr. Sampurnanand, Home Minister of Uttar Pradesh today stressed the need for completion of a standard terminology in Hindi so as to enable the people from different regions to follow the national language.

Without a standard terminology Hindi could not develop particularly in the legal and administrative field, he said.

The Minister, who was addressing the Convention of Hindi Scholars now being held here, suggested that the Central Government should take up the matter in right earnest and call a conference of scholars from all parts of the country for the purpose.

He said that the Government of Uttar Pradesh wanted to switch over its administrative machinery in Hindi but there were obstacles in the way, especially in the matter of drafting legislations and acts, in the absence of common terminology, he said a certain ruling of the High Court in one State might be mininterpreted elsewhere. At the present time they had to draft a bill in English and then translate it into Hindi, there being lack of suitable legal and administrative terms in Hindi.

TECHNICAL TERMS IN HINDI

NEW DELHI, April 4 (PTI): Mr. K. D. Malaviya, Deputy Minister for Scientific Research and Natural Resources, told the House of the People today that technical terms in Hindi in botany, physics, mathematics, chemistry and social science upto the high school standard had been approved tentatively by the Board of Scientific Terminology of the Government of India.

After printing, the lists would be circulated to all State Governments universities etc. for comments before they were finalised by the Board for final adoption, he said replying to a question.

AIR SAFETY TALKS

BERLIN, April 4 (Reuter): Four Power air safety to which the Soviet authorities here have invited the Western Powers will probably start "three to four days after Easter holiday," a United States spokesman said today.

No Western Allied official could say where the talks would be held or exactly when they would start.

Walkout In Kashmir Assembly

JAMMU, April 4: Two members of the Kashmir Legislative Assembly, Mr. Rampiara Saraf and Krishen Dev Sethi, walked out of the Assembly today when the House refused permission to move an adjournment motion to discuss "serious situation that had arisen out of the bomb throwing incident in Samba yesterday".

DISINTEGRATION OF HYDERABAD

Linguistic Conference

NEW DELHI, April 4 (PTI): The Committee of the All-India Linguistic States Conference today urged the Government of India to appoint immediately a boundary commission or commissions charged with the task of re-grouping of states and of fixing their boundaries.

The interests of the country and the success of the five-year-plan required the re-distribution of states on a linguistic basis, the committee said in a resolution.

The committee which concluded its two-day sitting here today under the chairmanship of Dr. Lanka Sundaram, M. P., reiterated its demand for the immediate disintegration of Hyderabad state.

This demand, a press note issued by the committee said, was strongly supported by all major political parties in the country, including the Congress, Communists, Praja-Socialists, Hindu Mahasabha, Jan Sargh and the Peasants and Workers Party.

Disintegration of Hyderabad state and deposition of the Nizam, the committee felt, were essential for the peace and contentment of India, south of the Vindhyas.

"The committee decided to convene an all-India plenary conference at Hyderabad on June 6 and 7 to discuss problems confronting the linguistic states movement in the country. An organising committee was set up under the chairmanship of Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya to make arrangements for this conference."

Among those who attended today's session of the committee were Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani and Mr. P. Sundarayya.

BRITISH PLAN FOR ATOMIC RESEARCH

LONDON, April 4 (Reuter): The British Government is discussing a plan to found a new corporation for atomic research.

A panel of experts has been set up to produce a blueprint for a switchover from the Ministry of Supply now responsible for the nation's 120 million sterling atom project.

U.P. Govt. Withdraws Recognition

LUCKNOW, April 4 (PTI): The U.P. Government today announced its withdrawal of the recognition accorded five years ago to the Uttar Pradesh Adhyapak Mandal Teachers' Association which had launched a Satyagraha on March 8. This body claims a membership of 80,000 District Board primary school teachers.

TOKYO: The Japanese Election Control Committee said Saturday that 1,021 men and 21 women had registered as candidates for election to the Lower House on April 19. There are 466 seats in the House.

Assault On Freedom Of Opinion

BOMBAY, April 4 (UPI).

SOCIALIST leaders Mr. Jayaprakash Narain and Asoka Mehta, and editors of four newspapers, Mr. Frank Moraes (Times of India), Mr. S. Natarajan (Bombay Chronicle), Mr. M. Harris (Ajmal) and Mr. S. M. Joshi (Poona Daily News), in a joint statement today characterised as "assault on freedom of opinion", the reported dismissal of Mr. Prabhakar Padhye, editor of the Marathi daily "Navashakti" of Bombay, by the proprietors of the paper, for taking part in a recent meeting organised by the Democratic Research Service.

The report of the dismissal, the statement says "is disturbing both from the point of view of the journalists' rights and of the intellectual life of the community".

The Democratic Research Service, the statement points out "is a non-party, non-profit organisation devoted to the studying and disseminating of information on democracy" and adds that the meeting in question was presided over by a famous Marathi writer who was a non-party intellectual and was addressed mainly by non-party leaders of opinion.

The statement adds: "We agree that it is desirable that editors of newspapers should abstain from participating in active party politics. But editors automatically become, in some way, intellectual leaders of society and, as such, should have unfettered freedom to give expression to their intellectual convictions, not only through their papers but also from outside.

This is in keeping with the traditions of journalism as they have developed in India. Well-known editors like Horniman, Brelvi, Chintamani (not to mention obvious political figures like Lokamanya Tilak) used to take active part in public affairs. Even today, editors like Suresh Chandra Mazumdar, are actively associated with public activities".

McCarthy's Latest

HAS EYE ON 1956 ELECTIONS

NEW YORK, April 4 (PTI): Columnist Robert Allen wrote in "New York Post" today that as the head of the permanent Senate Investigating Committee, Mr. Joseph McCarthy "has two other spectacular investigations planned."

Mr. McCarthy, after becoming the head of the above committee, has already inquired into Voice of America policies and trace by foreign-owned ships with Communist countries in the Far East.

Mr. Allen said one of Mr. McCarthy's coming investigations "is aimed at large shipments of rubber from Malaya and Ceylon to Russia and to Communist China and the other investigation will expose scandals in internal revenue."

Mr. Allen said the investigation of rubber sales to Communist countries "will presumably be very critical of Britain and State Department at least inferentially. Mr. McCarthy's principal backers are bitter foes of both Britain and the State Department."

Mr. Allen's story was built around the theory that Mr. McCarthy was "conducting a carefully planned publicity campaign to build up for himself and run for Presidency in 1956".

ONE KILLED IN POLICE FIRING

Clash In Mysore Village

BANGALORE, April 4 (PTI): One person was killed and another seriously injured when police opened fire to put down a communal clash yesterday at Kyalanur in Kolar district.

According to reports reaching here, the clash occurred when a procession passed by a mosque beating drums, a small police party which attempted to restore peace got hemmed in between the disputants and the sub-inspector in charge was, it is stated, severely assaulted. The police thereupon opened fire.

Eighteen persons sustained minor injuries as a result of the clash.

Chemical Warfare Expert In Formosa

TAIPEH, April 4 (Reuter): An American chemical warfare expert Brig-Gen. William Creasy arrived here secretly yesterday usually reliable sources said today

General Creasy came at the invitation of Maj-Gen. William Chase, chief of the American Mission, here. He will stay a week and hold conference with American Military Mission officers and Chinese Nationalist military authorities.

They will study plans for strengthening chemical warfare training for the Nationalist armed forces on Formosa the sources said.

PLANE COLLIDES WITH BUS

MEXICO CITY, April 4 (UPI-AFP): An Air Force plane and a bus collided yesterday on a road in the state of Jalisco, west of Mexico, killing one and injuring six. The plane was trying to make a forced landing in a violent storm.

Argentine Sets Up New Antarctic Base

BUENOS AIRES, April 4 (Reuter): The Argentine Navy has set up a new base in an island of the Antarctic South Shotlands Group climbed by both Britain and Argentina, according to an official statement released here today.

PHILOSOPHY OF LABOUR WELFARE

Leaders Address City Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday:

ON the second day of the All-India Conference of Labour and Welfare Officers, the Sectional Chairman addressed the plenary session under the Presidentship of Mr. Shantilal H. Shah Minister for Labour, Government of Bombay.

Mr. M. R. Masani spoke on philosophies of Labour and Mr. R. G. Gokhale addressed the delegates on Study of prevailing practices. Mr. D. K. Sanyal spoke on training of Labour and Welfare personnel and Mr. R. E. Peters dealt with the future scope and activities of similar conference.

Mr. M. R. Masani, the Sectional Chairman, in his address said that Philosophies of Industrial Welfare might be classified in various ways namely, the utilitarian, the democratic and the humanitarian.

The utilitarian approach was concerned with the need for social welfare and the desirable results that it produced in so far as the efficiency and productivity of the worker were concerned.

The second approach which stemmed from Democracy, took a less purely industrial view and was more concerned with the political and sociological aspects. It argued that democracy needed to be extended from the political to the social and economic sphere. Democracy only too often stopped at the factory gate.

"The extension of democracy and of social justice in the industrial sphere can take many forms, such as equality of opportunity for advancement, joint consultation, collective bargaining, fair wage and welfare measures."

Finally, there was what might be called the humanitarian or ethical philosophy of industrial welfare. This approach was concerned neither with the tangible fruits of welfare measures nor with the ideological urge of democracy or social justice. It went back to first principles and derive its inspiration from the golden Rule. Sound industrial relation could only be based on human relations and human relation relations dictate that, whatever the relationship, a human being should be treated humanely. That included respect, for his dignity, fair dealing and a concern for his physical and social needs.

"Unfortunately, we in India are at present at such a rudimentary phase of our industrial evolution that, whether we subscribe to the first, second or third philosophy, the measures of social welfare in Industry we urge are only too likely to be same. At least for several years to come our paths are unlikely to diverge."

Mr. R. G. Gokhale said that the creation of the Labour Welfare Trust Fund will certainly curtail a good deal of voluntary welfare work at present carried on by the employer, as the same, it is expected would now be managed by a body, through the agency of a Committee appointed for administering the Fund. The incentive for the employer to do any welfare work for the workers is being sapped by the proposed legislation and the intervention of the State in this aspect of industrial relations is to be deplored.

Perhaps legislation has proved to be a hindrance in creating cordial relations between capital and labour. Labour to-day thanks that whatever they are getting by way of higher wages, higher dearness allowance and high bonus, improved working conditions, improved compensation and medical benefits etc. are all given by the State through the Industrial Courts and Tribunals. The credit does not got to the trade union and certainly not to the employer. Does this make for better relations?

In the afternoon the Conference divided itself into its 4 sections and met under respective Chairman. Several speakers addressed sections on the respective aspects on them.

The Kashmir Government will start functioning in Srinagar from May 4 next. The offices will close in Jammu on April 27.

DAHYABHAI DENIES IT

BOMBAY, April 4 (PTI): Mr. Dahyabhai V. Patel, leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in a statement to the press today denied that the Congress Municipal Party had "entered into any understanding, pact or alliance with any party" during the mayoral election in the Corporation.

Mr. Patel said that the Congress Party which had 56 members initially in the Corporation was joined by seven other members giving it majority in the house. He said that the recent mayoral election had been a test of loyalty and solidarity for every Congress member in the Corporation.

DETENTION FOR 'HALI' HOARDERS

Hyderabad Minister's Warning

HYDERABAD, April 4 (PTI): The State's Home Minister, Mr. Digamber Rao Bindu, told pressmen today that Government was actively considering the question of detaining black marketeers and hoarders of Hali currency under the preventive detention act.

Government, he said, was also considering the idea of checking general rise in prices as a result of the change over from the Hali to Indian currency under the Essential Commodities Act.

'AT HOME' TO LABOUR WELFARE OFFICERS

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Bombay Chamber of Commerce were "At Home" to the delegates attending the All-India Conference of Labour and Welfare Officers at the C.C.I. this evemng.

Mr. V. V. Giri, Union Minister, was the chief guest of honour. Mr. Shantilal Shah, Minister for Labour, Bombay, who presided over today's plenary session of the Conference was among the distinguished guests present on the occasion.

Mr. E. L. C. Gwilt, President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference, introduced the delegates to the Chief guest.

MR. GIRI MEETS LABOUR LEADERS

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. V. V. Giri met prominent trade union leaders and discussed with them problems connected with labour at a party given in his honour last night by Mr. Bidesh Kulkarni. Bombay trade union leader.

Among those present included Mr. S. M. Joshi, veteran trade union leader, Mr. R. A. Khedgikar and Y. B. Chavan, Bombay's Minister for Civil Supplies, and Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C C

Mr. Kulkarni paid a tribute to Mr. Giri for his new approach of "settle disputes by conciliation" in the industrial relations.

M. P. Gandhi's Party To Giri

Prof. M. P. Gandhi entertained Mr. V. V. Giri, Union Minister for Labour, to a lunch at the Radio Club on Saturday. Among those present were Mr. N. Sundaresan, Dr. K. A. Hamied, Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu, Everett Drumright, Consulate-General for Japan, M. R. Masani, Ambalal Kilachand, F. Bures, Czechoslovakian Trade Commissioner, and Raja Narainlal Bansilal.

2 MUSLIM LEAGUES IN SIND

Both Issue Tickets For May Elections

KARACHI, April 4 (PTI): The confused Sind political picture became slightly clear last evening when the Central Parliamentary Board of the Pakistan Muslim League announced the names of League candidates for the forthcoming general elections to the Sind Legislative Assembly.

The Central Board presided over by the League President Khwaja Nazimuddin announced these names after examining and reallotting tickets issued earlier by Kazi Fazlullah, described by the Nazimuddin Group as "temporary Chairman of Sind Parliamentary Board."

Mr. M. A. Khuhro, who describes himself as President of Sind Provincial Muslim League, but is disowned as such by Khwaja Nazimuddin said that the tickets issued by Kazi Fazlullah were "illegal" and he (Mr. Khuhro) had also issued tickets in the name of the League.

Khwaja Nazimuddin said that the tickets issued by Mr. Khuhro were "invalid". Several persons had obtained tickets both from Khwaja Nazimuddin and Mr. Khuhro but the picture is expected to become clearer today when the nomination papers will be filed at election offices.

TWO LEAGUES

Thus, there are two Leagues in existence—known as Khuhro League and Nazimuddin League—and matters have now gone to the court of law.

Mr. Khuhro has filed a petition saying that Khwaja Nazimuddin's presidentship of the Muslim League is "illegal," while Khwaja Nazimuddin has ruled that Khuhro is no longer President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League.

Sind elections are due to commence on May 4 and they will be the first since partition. At present Sind is under the Governor's rule, the last Ministry headed by Mr. Khuhro having been removed from office in December 1951.

Oil Mills Hard Hit

PROTEST AGAINST NEW CESS

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi, President of the Bombay Oil Merchants Chamber today urged the Central Government not to entertain the recent recommendation of the Central Oilseeds Committee to impose an additional cess on power oil mills.

Addressing the annual general meeting of the chamber, Mr. Gandhi said that the recommendation for a cess of one anna per maund during the first five years and two annas per maund thereafter, would impose a heavy financial burden on the crushing industry which, he said, was already hard-hit.

"This will enhance production cost of oils and adversely affect production and export trade in oils." He said.

Mr. Gandhi urged the Centra. Government to delete from the finance bill the proposal to restrict set-off of speculation losses against speculation profits, as it would come in the way of normal forward trading.

Referring to the Bombay Government order for the procurement of fifty per cent of ground nut oil cake production of oil mills at the rate of Rs. 100 per ton, he said that the price fixed was "quite uneconomic." He urged the State government to suitably enhance this price in conformity with the ruling market price.

The meeting adopted the Annual Report and recorded the following election of the Board of the next year:—

Shri Ratilal M. Gandhi, (President), Shri Vallabhdas V. Mariwala, (Vice President), Shri Devji Ratanshi, Shri Tulsidas M. Vishram, Shri Chhaganlal Velji, Shri Devraj Velji, Shri Bhogilal Parshottam, Shri Devji Lalji, Shri Gambhirchand Umedchand, Shri Chatrabhuj Gordhandas, Shri Abdul Majid Ahmedbhai, Shri J. N. Paaltaki.

Insurance For Social Security

RADHAKRISHNAN'S CALL TO AGENTS

NEW DELHI, April 4 (PTI).

THE Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, today asked those engaged in insurance business to regard their profession not in a spirit of self-advantage but of service to the nation.

He was inaugurating the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Indian Life Assurance Offices Association here.

Dr. Radhakrishnan said that a welfare state must provide its citizens against hazards of unemployment, sickness, old age and death. "So long as this is not being done, there is enough scope for private enterprise to satisfy the needs which every individual has" he added.

The Vice-President said that economic distress was a great danger to the social stability of the state. It undermined democracy and brought about rebelliousness among those who did not believe in democracy. To the extent to which it was possible, insurance business men were trying to remove these risks and increase a sense of security, he said.

Dr. Radhakrishnan said that he had no doubt that insurance agents had a code of professional etiquette but he had also seen some who manifested an utter disregard for professional confidence, Professional secrets, so far as insurance business was concerned, was very important, and it was essential that a code of propriety and etiquette should be drawn up for insurance agents. "If you are able to do this and enforce it you will be able to increase your business considerably," he said.

Behind Andhra Demand

JODHPUR, April 4 (PTI): Mr. K. N. Wanchoo, Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court, and author of the report on the formation of the Andhra State said here today that apart from a sentimenal feeling of preserving their own entity and culture, prevalent economic factors also seemed to have played an important part in inducing the Andhras to demand a separate State.

Mr. Wanchoo, who was speaking at a Rotary Club meeting, said the Andhras had also a feeling that their interest were not properly looked after by the Government.

Giving the details of procedure adopted by him to conduct the enquiry he said that though he had found among the Andhra people different political groups besides Congress and Communists, none of them had any difference of opinion so far as the immediate formation of a new Andhra State was concerned. Differences, if at all there were among were only in details like location of capital and demarcation of boundry lines etc.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, April 4.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, April 4.

Cotton rollerginned 289 F 64-8, NT 58-8, LSS 58-8, Four F 55-56, Desi Sind 70-71, Desi Punjab 65-66.

Market closed one Rupee easier owing larger upcountry arrivals against poor export demand and feared deadlock in trade talks with Japan. Sentiment also bearishly effected by report about American representatives meeting next week with continental countries for promoting export of American cotton.

Cottonseeds 6-6 to 6-10, easy. Gold 87-12, steadily held.

Calcutta And Madras Exchanges Closed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Calcutta and Madras Stock Exchanges are closed today.

Super Comets For Air-India International

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Air-India International announce that, with the approval of the Government of India, they have placed an order for two De Havilland Comet Mark III Jet Airliners for use on their inter-Continental routes.

In size, range, power and carrying capacity these Super Comets will represent a tremendous advance on the Comet Mark I flying today and also on the Mark II which will be placed in service next year on some air lines. Neither of these models meets Air-India International's requirements in regard to range, carrying capacity and economy of operation. Apart from meeting these requirements, the Mark III will be the first fully proved Jet transport aircraft and will embody all the experience accumulated in four years of operation of its predecessors.

Air-India International's two aircraft, which, with spare parts and spare engines, will cost over two and a half crores of rupees, are scheduled for delivery in the first half of 1957. Weighing 150,000 lbs. these giant jet transports will carry 60 passengers at 500 miles per hour at 40,000 feet and will cut travel time between India and Europe by several hours. Thus, Cairo will be only six hours from Bombay, Rome eleven and London fourteen.

Starting in 1948 with the then latest type of Lockheed Constellation aircraft, Air-India International re-equipped their fleet with a still newer model of the same type in 1950 and are putting Super Constellations into service next year. The present order for the Comets is thus in keeping with the Company's consistent policy of offering to the travelling public the finest and most up-to-date aircraft in the world.

Cement Position Easier

AHMEDABAD, April 4 (PTI): Dr. F. P. Antia, Joint General Manager of the Cement Marketing Co. of India Limited, stated here that the cement supply position in India was getting easier and easier every year. He attributed this to the increase in production in the country.

Dr. Antia contrasted this position with "the hunger for cement" during the later years of war, particularly since 1943

Dr. Antia, who was speaking on the occasion of the opening of the new premises of his company in Ahmedabad, said the heavy demand for cement by the Defence Department during the war years and the lack of adequate transport facilities after the cessation of hostilities caused this heavy short supply in cement.

Delhi Music Festival

NEW DELHI, April 4 (UPI): A four-day music festival will be held in the Constitution Club from the 10th April under the auspices of the Bharatiya Kala Kendra. President Rajendra Prasad will inaugurate the festival. Distinguished musicians like Bismillah, Kesar Bai Kerkar, Pandit Onkar Nath, Moinuddin and Aminuddin will participate in the festival. Besides, the court dancers of Manipur state are also expected to give performance.

Corruption Still In Bombay State

Criticism In Assembly

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"CORRUPTION is rampant in the State and the Anti-Corruption Branch has not been able to put down corruption", observed Mr. B. D. Baralay, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today.

Mr. Baralay was speaking on his non-official resolution which sought the appointment of a Commission to investigate the wealth, fortune or property, movable or immovable, owned by Government servants or their relatives and members of the legislature.

Mr. Baralay said that the rejection of his resolution would show that Government was not serious about stamping out corruption.

He said that though Government may have to incur additional expenditure on the constitution of such a Commission, it would be worthwhile as they would achieve something if they succeeded in putting down corruption.

Mr. Nathalal Parekh said that the appointment of a Commission of the type suggested by Mr. Baralay would be a superfluity as the Income-Tax Department already served such a purpose.

The best way to put an end to corruption, he said, was for society and those who wanted to get things done, to stop offering bribes to Government servants. He pleaded for greater propaganda in this direction.

Mr. S. G. Warty, stated that the amount of payment of Income-Tax evaded throughout the country was Rs. 64 crores.

He commended the resolution for the acceptance of the House and said that in an infant democracy, if Government officers were corrupt people would lose faith in the administration.

He said that the proposed Commission would enable Government to weed out corruption.

AN ASPERSION

Mr. H. S. Metgud observed that the resolution cast an aspersion on the members of the House. He said that the Rules that governed the House were adequate to bring to book black-sheep, if there were any.

Mr. Lalubhai Patel, said that the Commission would not serve any useful purpose. It would not be able to unearth any hidden wealth.

Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav, said that there was no bad motive behind the resolution. He saw no reason why members should fight shy of a body which would establish that people were above board. The House adjourned till 2 p.m. on Monday.

Mr. N. Salivati, said that the spirit of the resolution showed scant respect for Government servants as well as members of the Assembly and it tarred them all with the same brush.

He appealed to the House to throw the ill-conceived resolution out, lock, stock and barrel.

For Love And Money

DUSUQUE, (Iowa), April 4 (Reuter): A handsome young American Marine whom police allege has confessed to five murders told his father in gaol here yesterday: "I want to die."

On Wednesday after being charged with a four-day killing orgy, 18-year-old Fred Eugene McManus told the police: "I was in love and needed money."

A warrant for his arrest on a first degree murder charge was issued yesterday by a judge at Rochester, New York.

The District Attorney there said the warrant was based on a confession McManus had made to a local Sheriff following the finding of the body of a 19-year-old student.

Police say McManus admitted shooting three women and two men in Hopduls while he was on ten days leave.

Science In Religion

CALL AT RISHIKESH

RISHIKESH, April 4 (PTI): The afternoon session of the Parliament of Religions now being held here, assembled yesterday under the chairmanship of Rev St. John Catchpool of the Society of Friends. The main theme of the speakers was "The Danger to Religion".

Dr. Mohammed Hafiz Syed, retired Professor of Philosophy, Allahabad, University, said: "Because of our indifference to and ignorance of our own faith a wave of communism, socialism and facism is sweeping this world and more especially our unfortunate country".

Dr. B. L. Atreya, Head of the Department of Philosophy, Benaras University said that if religion was to survive, it must adopt scientific methods to test out its dogmas and beliefs.

"Leaving aside the spiritual value of Ganges water," he said, "if we say that Ganges water cures diseases or kills germs, we can't escape the laboratories. You cannot escape from science".

He held however that there were many questions to which religion alone could give answers and not science.

Among those who pleaded for mass spiritual awakening at the parliament of religious here today was twenty-four-year-old Hablutzel of Self-Realisation Fellowship, Switzerland.

The fellowship claims eighty-four branches throughout the world with western headquarters in the United States and eastern headquarters at Calcutta. Mr. Hablutzel said he had been practising yoga for a year.

Speeches today again laid emphasis on the unity of different faiths, despite differences in ways of worship.

Yogi Suddhananda Bharati said "politics has thoroughly failed to restore peace.

Major-General Yadunath Singh received an ovation when he said that soldier had essentially a non-violent approach. Even when he had to use force to defend the country, he had no illwill towards the opponent and tried to achieve the aim with minimum obstruction. Behind the khaki and olive green was a heart that melted at every sorrow.

EX-KING CAROL PASSES AWAY

LISBON, April 4 (Reuter): Ex-King Carol of Rumania, who won fame as the monarch who gave up his throne for love died near here early today of heart attack.

He was fifty-nine.

Princess Helene—formerly Madame Lupescue, whom Carol first met and fell in love with in 1924—was at his bedside when he died.

Marshal Urdarianu, former Minister of the Rumanian Court, said the King felt well until just before midnight when he was suddenly taken ill. He died an hour later.

Carol had lived at Estoril, a fashionable seaside resort, fifteen miles from Lisbon since October 1947.

PAK REFUSES PERMISSION

AMRITSAR, April 4 (PTI): The Government of Pakistan has refused to give permission to a "Jatha" of 200 Sikh Pilgrims to visit Gurdwara Panja Sahib, in district Campbellpore, West Pakistan, a spokesman of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandhik Committee said here today.

Cost Of War In Lives

BONN, April 4 (Reuter).

More German civilians than soldiers were killed during the last war Professor Arntz of Bonn reported in a West German Government bulletin yesterday.

He said, 3,300,000 civilians and 3,250,000 soldiers were killed making a total of about 6,600,000.

Throughout the world about 25 million civilians and 27 million soldiers perished during the war according to Dr. Arntz.

He estimated that the Soviet Union had lost about 13,600,000 soldiers and at least seven million civilians.

During World War One total loss in human lives were 9,700,000 dead including 500,000 civilians, Dr. Arntz said.

Give & Take In Languages Too, Says Azad

NEW DELHI, April 4 (PTI): The Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said today that just as it was essential to spread the knowledge of Hindi in the south, it was also essential to spread knowledge of the southern languages in the north.

Maulana Azad was inaugurating the Tamil classes for M.Ps. under the auspices of the Hindi Association.

The Commerce and Industry Minister, M. T. T. Krishnamachari presided.

Earlier welcoming the gathering, Seth Govind Das said that at the suggestion of Maulana Azad the Hindi Association had decided to undertake the work of teaching the South Indian languages in the north in order to remove the misunderstanding that there was any attempt to force Hindi in the south.

Narendra Deva's Advice To Zealots

ALLAHABAD, April 4 (PTI): Acharya Narendra Deva, Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras University, last night advised Hindi scholars and teachers to concentrate on enriching the national language, rather than devote themselves to propagating it.

He said there was a feeling among the people in non-Hindi areas, specially in the south, that Hindi was being thrust upon them.

Friend Of Labour And Harijans

(Continued From Page 6. Col. 4)

tish Government, Shri Ram resigned the post of Parliamentary Secretary. Individual Satyagraha was launched in 1940 and Shri Ram was one of the first few to offer himself for arrest. After his release in 1941, he presided over the All-India Depressed Classes Conference at Meerut and continued to be the President till 1948, when he resigned after joining the Interim Central Government.

CLAPPED IN JAIL

In August 1942, all the top men in Bihar Congress were clapped in jails. Shri Jagjivan Ram, too, was arrested on his return from Bombay where he had gone to attend the Session of the All India Congress Committee. He was detained as a Security Prisoner in the Hazaribagh Jail. After his release in October, 1943, Shri Ram toured various States to strengthen the State Depressed Class Organisations.

In 1946 he was elected to the Bihar Legislative Assembly and was invited by the Cabinet Mission to present the views of the Depressed Classes. In September 1946, he joined the Interim Government as Member for Labour. On August 15, 1947, he became the Minister incharge of Labour in the Interim National Cabinet. This announcement gave universal satisfaction. In the same year he led ably the Indian delegation to the 30th Session of the I.L.O. Conference at Geneva.

He preferred Labour to other portfolios in the Central Government, because he is convinced that a real servant of the country can contribute to the prosperity of the nation, only if he improves the conditions of workers. His contributions in the labour field can never be forgotten.

GENEVA HONOUR

Shri Jagjivan Ram's policy has always been the recognition of labour as a partner in industry. He holds that the exploitation of the worker by interested parties can only be checked by genuine Trade Unions. When he found that all employers were not inclined to recognise and negotiate with Trade Unions, he modified and amended the Trade Unions Act compelling employers to recognise and to negotiate with Trade Unions.

The achievements of Shri Ram as a Labour Minister have been appreciated not only in India but in the international sphere. He was the recipient of the signal honour of being unanimously elected as the President of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in 1950.

Writing about labour he says:

"We cannot lose sight of those labourers who are not organised, who are not in a position to place their demands and grievances before the employers, before the public, and before the Government. For them, it is very essential that Government should go to their help and try to improve their condition regarding their wages and conditions of work, when there is a conflict between them and their employers. If I were to make it more clear, there are vast multitudes of workers, employed in plantation and above all in lakhs of villages of this country in agricultural work. The condition of these workers is very unsatisfactory from the point of their illiteracy, ignorance and weakness."

LABOUR'S NEW ROLE

Speaking of his determination to stop the economic exploitation of the people he says:

"Although we have achieved political independence after August 15, we have not yet been able to achieve economic independence. Real independence lay in liquidating poverty and illiteracy, in assuring to the toiling millions of the country reasonable comforts, healthy living conditions and at least two square meals a day. This could only be possible if capital and labour behaved like two brothers and if the difficulties of labour were appreciated by capital and the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few was stopped."

SOCIAL SECURITY

When he visited colliery workers soon after taking over as the Labour Minister, he found them living a despicable life. Not only did he take steps to raise their earnings but he also introduced Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes to ensure to these neglected workers provident funds to help them in their old age. Over six hundred thousand colliery workers have joined the Provident Fund and their total accumulations upto the end of December, 1952, amounted to Rs. 3 crores. The Indian Factories Legislation was revised by him and several experts have opined that the Indian factory legislation is one of the best in the world. He rendered yeoman's service to sweated labour by ensuring to them minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. There was considerable opposition to this legislation in the Parliament. Undaunted by criticism, he declared that no industry had the right to exist, if it did not pay minimum wages to its workers. He alone was responsible for the Agricultural Labour Enquiry. Although the enquiry was under consideration for nearly five years, nothing concrete was done until Shri Ram assumed office. Undoubtedly it was the biggest socio-economic enquiry undertaken in Asia and the Far East and the reports have placed at our disposal a good deal of information bearing on the conditions of agricultural workers. Again, it was solely due to him that agricultural minimum wages were fixed in some States. Shri Ram put the industrial housing scheme into operation for the first time in this country. Being very much interested in Social Security, Shri Ram introduced the Employees State Insurance Scheme in 1950 and the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme two years later. When fully implemented, these schemes will provide social security benefits for nearly 25 lakhs workers.

Shri Ram is holding charge of the Communications Ministry since the 13th May, 1952. Many important decisions have already been taken to make the Communications Ministry a real live wire in the economic life of the country.

We are celebrating today the 46th birth anniversary of Shri Ram and I join with millions of others in wishing him all health and happiness in the years to come so that he may make his contribution to the solution of our many problems, economic, social and intellectual.

CHIEF MINISTER'S DAUGHTER DIES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ANSUYA, who was affectionately known as Induben, 28-year-old daughter of Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, died at the Chief Minister's official Ridge Road residence at 1-30 a.m. today.

Induben was a student of the final year of the M.B.B.S. (course) in the Grant Medical College.

Circles close to the Chief Minister said that she was a bright student and Mr. Desai's favourite child.

The Chief Minister was out of Bombay when she died. He was actually on the train, returning to the city from his visit to Ahmedabad. He was informed telephonically at one of the stations on the way. Mr. Desai alighted at the Dadar station and rushed straight to his residence.

Friends who saw him said that he was completely overwhelmed with grief.

Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa was at Mr. Desai's bungalow since the time of Induben's death and was greatly helpful in consoling the grief-stricken parents.

Ministers of the Bombay Cabinet were present at the cremation which took place at the Banganga Crematorium at Malabar Hill.

Governor G. S. Bajpai sent a condolence message to the Chief Minister.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the Union Food Minister called on Mr. Morarji Desai. Several M.L.A.'s and other friends also called on Mr. Desai.

The funeral procession started from the house at 7-45 a.m. The funeral was attended by prominent citizens, relatives and friends of the family.

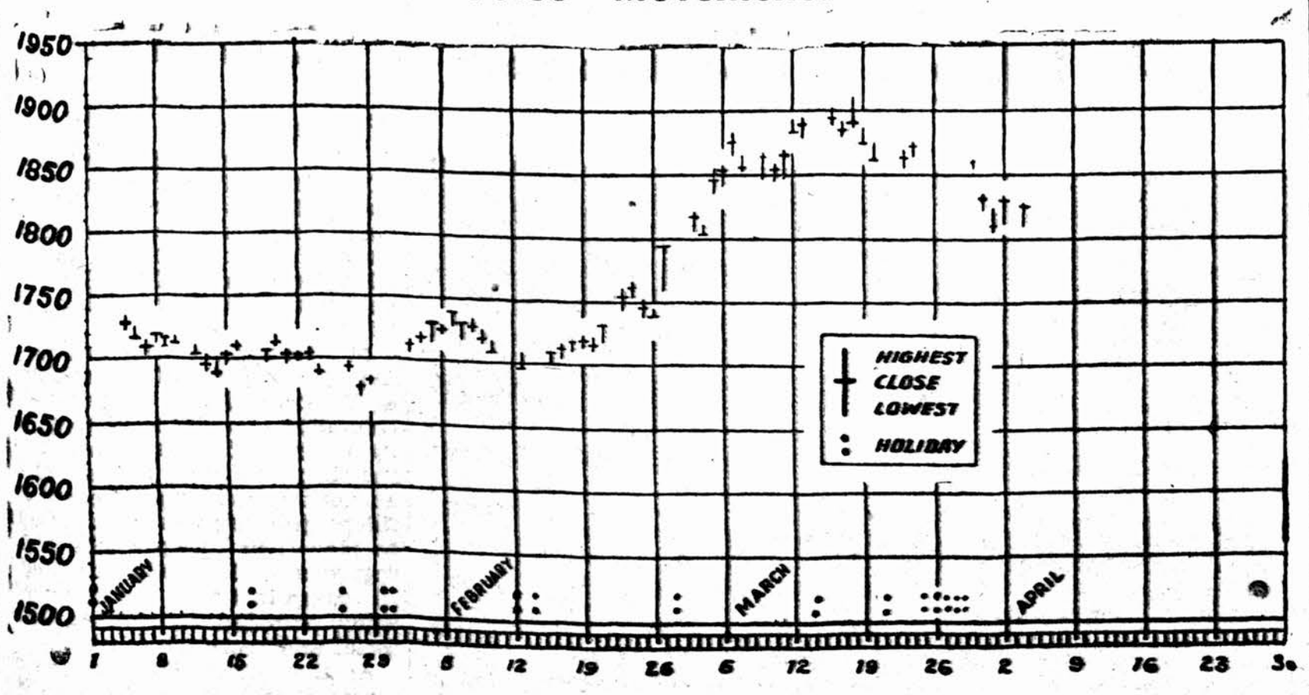
Mrs. Pandit To Stay On

UNITED NATIONS, April 4 (Reuter): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Head of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, will remain in the United States another week or ten days, her Secretary said yesterday.

Later Mrs. Pandit said the Indian Government had asked her to remain here for the balance of the General Assembly session which resumes on Tuesday after a short break for Easter.

LONDON, April 4 (UPI-AFP): The Queen has appointed Sir Edward Raymond Stevenson, Green Rod of the Order of the Thistle, it was announced in the London Gazette last night. Sir Edward is 57.

TATA STEEL DEFD.
Price Movements



TATA STEELS RECOVER AFTER EARLY DECLINE

Limited Business In Cotton Mill Shares

BOMBAY, April 4.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was quiet today on moderate selling in Tata Steel shares. Cotton Mill shares were quiet with limited business. Traders are now awaiting the report on the conversion ratio of Tata Steel shares. The general feeling is in favour of further recession in prices and upturns induce selling.

At the opening Tata Steel Defd shares were quoted at Rs. 1813-12 against the last close at Rs. 1830. There was scattered buying and Defds improved at Rs. 1817-8. At this level there was absence of buying support and under moderate tired liquidation Defds declined at Rs. 1806-4. Ordinary shares changed hands between Rs. 311 and Rs. 312. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 24-6.

Cotton Mill shares were quiet with limited business. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 386. Kohinoor Mill shares were placed at Rs. 294. Svadeshi shares changed hands at Rs. 255.

In the Miscellaneous section business was slow with narrow changes. Bombay Burma shares were done at Rs. 388. Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 170 and Scindias were placed at Rs. 13-12.

Later on there was moderate buying by professional operators which hardened quotations. Tata Steel Defds after touching the low level of Rs. 1805 advanced at Rs. 1817-8 and Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 315. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 390. Tone of the market was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	391	4	0
Kohinoor (6)	296	0	0
Century (12)	272	0	0
Swadeshi Mills (18)	256	0	0
Central India Mills (2)	154	0	0
Simplex (4)	179	8	0
New Great Eastern (12-8) XD	151	0	0
Indore (5)	90	0	0
Gokak (14)	224	0	0
Swan (25)	435	0	0
Finlay (20)	308	0	0
Morarji (12)	186	4	0
Edward (10)	240	0	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-6)	2	12	0
I. United Ord. (1-5-6)	9	6	6
I. United Defd.	1	10	6
Madhusudan (6-4)	80	0	0
Podar (10)	125	0	0
Khatau (10)	192	8	0
B. R. Cotton	51	4	0
Standard (6)	287	8	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	315	0	0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-2)	1817	8	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	132	8	0
Indian Iron (15)	24	9	0
CEMENT			
Asso. Merger (9-8)	169	0	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (15) XD	392	8	0
Belapur (16)	235	8	0
Shivrajpur (3-8-0)	61	0	0
Scindia Steam (0-8) XD	13	11	6
Premier Construction	87	8	0
Tata Chemical	9	5	0
Tata Oil (2)	34	0	0
Br. India Corporation (0-10) XD	8	3	6
Indian Copper (0-2-6)	3	1	0
Alcock (11-8)	302	8	0
Wimco (11)	233	12	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (48)	152	8	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1442	8	0
Tata Power (50)	1540	0	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	44	0	0
Phoenix (10)	110	0	0
Indian Mfg.	3300	0	0
Kurla (8)	111	4	0
Colaba (4)	71	4	0
New City (15)	176	14	0
Minerva (6)	105	0	0
Bradbury (100)	716	4	0
Bharat (2)	27	0	0
Mysore (4)	123	2	0
Model Mills (7-8)	143	12	0
Dawn (6)	70	4	0
Laxmi (27/8)	600	0	0
Vishnu Cotton (10)	170	9	0
Western (160)	3200	0	0
Sholapur	1750	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (1)	23	12	0
Hindustan Mills (160)	3300	0	0
Tata Mills (4)	40	12	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (10)	147	8	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	21	12	0
New United Mills (1)	22	12	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	180	0	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	53	0	0
Berar	275	0	0
Victoria Mills	155	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Electric (1-6) XD	113	12	0
Ahmedabad New	114	1	0
Surat Electric (1-8)	121	8	0
Broach (0-5)	6	1	0
Amalgamated (0-8)	10	8	0
Nagpur Elec (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	121	1	0
Bombay Suburban (4)	124	1	0
New	65	5	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40)	1842	8	0
Imperial New (10)	448	12	0
Central XD	62	0	0
Central New XD	64	0	0
Bank of India (4)	154	8	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	14	0
Baroda (2-8)	111	4	0
Dena Bank (1-12)	35	0	0
United Com. (2)	35	12	0
Jupiter (0-8)	7	0	0
Hindustan Com	8	12	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	70	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (125)	6840	0	0
Empire (20)	545	0	0
New India (2)	42	4	0
Jupiter (0-12)	7	0	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	3	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	38	4	0
Universal (0-6)	7	15	0
B. I. G. (1)	13	10	0
Neptune	4	14	0
Industrial and Prud	27	0	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	2	0	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2-8)	100	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	34	0	0
Bom. Burma New (6)	145	0	0
Burma Petrol (5)	1	3	0
Mackenzie (6)	90	0	0
Port Canning (1-8)	30	0	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	245	10	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	78	8	0
Indian Invets Trust (4)	74	0	0
Dharamsey Chem. (4-1)	51	0	0
Mukund Iron	3	14	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	9	12	0
Alembic (8)	100	12	0
Supreme Industries	78	0	0
Bombay Uganda	54	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	32	8	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (4)	159	6	0
United Motor	43	0	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Surat Carbonic	250	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	30	4	0
National Rayon	72	8	0
Bombay Cycle	16	8	0
Jost Co.	82	0	0
Digvijay Cement	67	0	0
Phalton (8)	89	8	0
Polson	114	0	0
Killick Industry	143	0	0
Killick Industry New	87	0	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	178	2	0
Indian Iron	108	10	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1162	8	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1295	0	0
Hydro Elec.	127	8	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	287	8	0
Central India (15)	510	0	0
Svadeshi Mills	110	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	553	12	0
Laxmi	235	0	0
New Great Mils (5-8)	185	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	80	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	310	10	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	95	0	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	127	0	0
Pre. Con. 1st	98	4	0
Pre. Con. 2nd	94	0	0
Pre. Con. 3rd	5	15	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	104	8	0
Walchandnagar (7)	131	4	0
Tata Chemicals (5)	118	12	0
Jupiter	9	8	0
Supreme	80	0	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	105	0	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	85	8	0
Morarji	76	0	0
National Rayon	78	4	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
Polson	85	0	0
B.I.C.	142	0	0
Alembic	96	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	96	8	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	97	8	0
Tata Power 1955	93	8	0
Walchandnagar (4	105	0	0
Tata Mills	100	8	0
Locomotive	100	12	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria Mills	1	7	0
New Victoria Pref.	3	12	0
Gold Mohur (20)	192	8	0
New Kaiser Hind	100	0	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	61	0	0
Osmanshah	96	0	0
Ajhamshahi (6)	65	0	0
Air-India	83	0	0
Air-Services	4	1	0
Air-India International	103	0	0
Bharat Line (4)	94	0	0
Hind Motor	4	1	0
Walchand Motor	45	0	0
Indian Steam (0-8)	6	5	0
Burma Corporation	2	2	0
Rally Ord.	74	0	0
Rally Pref	92	0	0
Tata Loco	86	4	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, April 4.

The Produce market was steady with continued demand from local mills. Groundnuts Bold were done at Rs. 42-12, while both Madras and Khandesh were placed at Rs. 42-8. Business in A-M was done at Rs. 42-4 and in June-July at Rs. 43-4. Local Mills quoted at Rs. 68. May delivery was quoted at Rs. 22-10 and June at Rs. 22-14. Linseed Ready was quoted at Rs. 28-14; A-M at Rs. 29-2 and June-July at Rs. 29-14. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 24. A-M at Rs. 24-4 and June-July at Rs. 25. Kursani was placed at Rs. 33-8.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 150/8 and after declining at Rs. 150/4 advanced at Rs. 152/4.

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold	42	8	0
Coromandal	42	8	6
Khandesh	42	8	0
Karad Bold	42	0	0
Bold 55-60 P.M.	45	0	0
Quality 75-80 PC	46	0	0
April-May	42	4	0
June-July	43	4	0
CASTORSEEDS			
May Delivery	152	0	0
Madras	31	6	0
Gujarat	31	0	0
Kutch-Saurashtra	31	0	0
Kanpur	29	12	0
LINSEED			
Bold	29	2	0
Small	27	2	0
Satna	27	10	0
April-May	29	6	0
KHURSANI			
Madras	34	8	0
Three Zilla	33	12	0
KARDI			
Bold	24	0	0
Kanpur	23	0	0
April-May	24	0	0
June-July	24	14	0
COTTON SEEDS			
Berar	21	0	0
Moglai	22	12	0
Mohuda	28	8	0
OILS			
Groundnut receipts	22	10	0
April	22	14	0
May	22	15	0
June	23	2	0
Linseed Oil	14	8	0
April-May	14	8	0
Castor Oil Ready	18	0	0
First Pressure	18	6	0

GHEE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, April 4.
(10 Bengalee seers)

PORBUNDAR			
B. L.	62	8	0
B. K.	61	8	0
N. N.	59	0	0
VERAVAL			
Vishnu	60	0	0
M. S.	59	8	0
BELGAUM			
No. 1	54	8	0
No. 2	50	0	0
Sankheshwar	49	0	0

N. Y. SILVER

Silver was the only market apart from foreign exchanges to trade today but business ceased at noon.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, April 4.

There was heavy unloading by professional bull operators in the local Bullion market today. Silver prices declined Rs. 2 per 100 tolas and the market was nervous.

At the opening forward silver opened at Rs. 155-12 and advanced at Rs. 156 on scattered short covering. Thereafter there was extensive speculative liquidation which depressed silver at Rs. 154. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 153-10.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 84-15 and advanced at Rs. 85-5 on moderate buying and covering. Later gold quietened at Rs. 85 in sympathy with the sharp decline in silver. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 85-8 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 57.

Later on there was further liquidation and Silver declined at Rs. 153/4. At this level there was some covering by Jobbers and the market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	153	4	0
Forward	153	8	0
Ready Gold	85	6	0
Forward	85	2	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, April 4.

The local Forward Cotton market opened lower and improved on moderate buying but quietened owing to absence of support.

At the opening, May delivery was quoted at Rs. 681 against the previous close at Rs. 685. There was moderate buying and short covering which advanced May contract at Rs. 685. Thereafter the market turned quiet and May was placed at Rs. 683 under scattered selling. August delivery was placed at Rs. 697.

Later on there was renewed buying and May delivery advanced at Rs. 687. At this level there was small profittaking and the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I C C May	685	8	0
I C C August	697	0	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, April 4.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	9	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	4	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	1	0
150 D. Ready Italy	3	15	0
150 D. Box April	790	0	0
150 D. Box May	795	0	0

Calcutta Bullion

CALCUTTA, April 4.

Calcutta silver forward morning closing bullion quotations. Silver Rs. 156/3 do highest 156/6/- do lowest 155/8/- Calcuttta Silver forward morning closing tesi 155/1/- do highest 155/4/- dc lowest 154/8/- tone steady.

N. Y. PEPPER

NEW YORK, April 3.

Black pepper was dull and featureless with buyers showing no interest partly owing to the holiday in India. Local houses closing early for Easter. Sellers held unchanged at 150 cents for spot through June shipment.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, April 4.

MILLS

Apollo 2-12
Bharat 27 27-4 27
B. Dyeing 387-8 88-2 84-6 91-14 91-4
Bradbury 715 15-4
C. India 155-8 54
Century 271-4 72-4 70 72-8 71-8 72
Colaba 71-4
Dawn 70-4
Elphinstone Pref. 94-6 95
Finlay 309 7 8
Gokak 223 24
I. U. Defd. 1-10-6
I.U. Ord. 9-6-6 9-5-6 9-6-6
Indore 90
Kohinoor 293-8 93-4 94-8 93 96-8 96
Morarji 186-4
New Great 151
Phoenix 110
Podar 125
Sassoon Silk 21-12
Simplex 179 80 78-8 79-8
Standard 287-8
Svadeshi 257 57-8 55 57-8 55-8 56
Swan 435
Tata Mills 41 39-12 40-12
B. Steam 34
Scindia 13-12-6 13-12 13-13 13-11-6

BANKS

Baroda 112-8 11-8
Central 61-12 62-4 62
Central New 63-8 64
Imperial 1840 42-8
Imperial New 450 48-12
India 154-8
Union 6-13-6 6-14
U. Commercial 35-12

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 113-12 14-1 13-7 13-12
Amalgamated 10-8
Hydro 152-3
Power 1540
New India 42 42-8 42-4
Oriental 6830 40

STEELS

I. Iron 24-7 24-8 24-4-6 24-8
Tata Defd. 1813-12 12-8 20 3-12 20 17-8
Tata Ord. 311-8 12-8 11-8 15-8 14-8 15
Tata 2nd 132 32-4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 302-8
A. Cement 170 68-8 68
Belapur 235 34-8 35-8
B. B. Old 368-12 91-4 89-6 88-12 92-8
B. B. New 142-8 45
B. B. Petrol 1-2-9 1-3-3 1-8
B. I. C. 8-4 8-4-6 8-3-6
I. Copper 3-1 3-0-9 3-1-3 3-2
Killick 147
Rayon 72-8
Rayon Pref. 78-4
P. Const. 87 87-8
Shivrajpur 61
Tata Chem. 9-6
Tata Oil 34-4 33-12 34
Walchandnagar 159-8
Wimco 233-12

SPECIAL

Zandu Pharmacy 78-8
Cooria Spg. 111-4
Digvijay Cement ord. 68

Not By Sentiments Alone

Prohibition Needs Public Co-operation

By PYARELAL

So long as the State not only permits but provides facilities for the addict to satisfy his craving, the reformer has little chance of success. . . State prohibition is not the end of this great temperance reform, but it is the indispensable beginning of it.

I count loss of this revenue as of no account whatsoever Prohibition will remain a far cry, if the Congress is to count the cost in a matter of first class national importance.

—GANDHIJI.

THE Bombay State Government is celebrating its third successful Total Prohibition year this week. Bombay is the only State uptil now in free India which has introduced total prohibition throughout its jurisdiction.

It is amazing how any son of Mother India can dare to raise his dissenting voice against a reform over which the greatest patriots of India from Dadabhai Nauroji to Mahatma Gandhi have cried themselves hoarse and for which thousands of India's sons and daughters risked imprisonment, lathi charges and worse.

During his last days Gandhiji had some bitter things to say about those of us who did the very things which we used to decry under the British regime. The British rule went but the old modes of thought and the machinery of administration set up by our erstwhile rulers remained. No wonder the masses feel frustrated when they hear the old argument trotted out that drink revenue is needed to help the development of the country.

Anybody indulging in such casuistry would have been hounded out of public life when the freedom struggle was on. The sheer instinct of self-preservation had taught us then to distrust the jugglery of words. Reality was the touch stone upon which every proposition was tested. But the people today feel orphaned in the absence of the Father of the Nation. I for one shall, however, live in the hope that they will before long come into their own. Honest enforcement of prohibition by the Central Government and the States will be an indication that we have definitely broken with the old tradition and begun to think in terms of the people.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION

But prohibition cannot be achieved by sentiments alone. It calls for an integrated, systematic, all-round endeavour. We must organise, and harness the co-operation of all sections of the public—particularly the students, women and children for the education and activation of public opinion. We must provide to the people still further opportunities for healthy recreation.

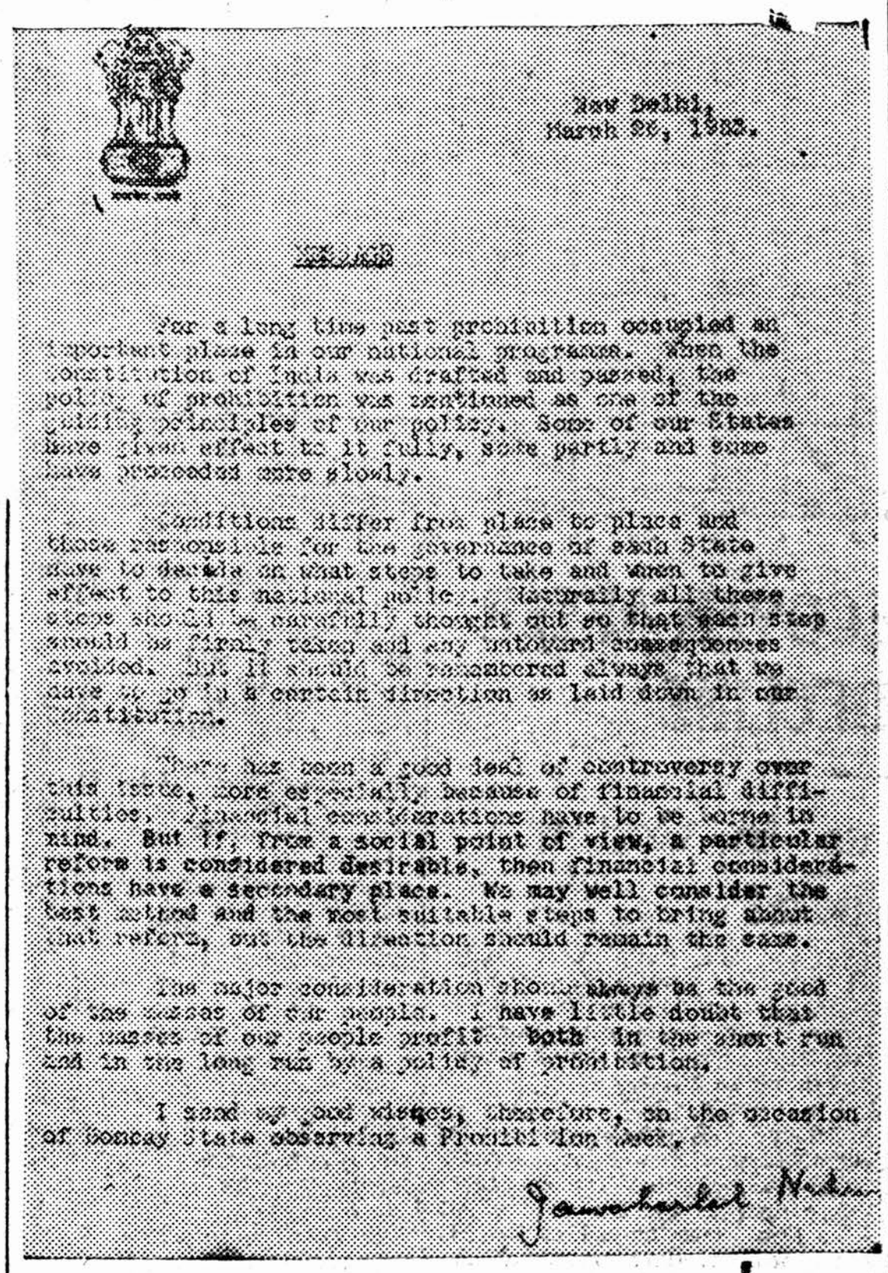
We could set up People's Vigilance Committees to aid the law and organise prohibition parades and processions, even peaceful picketings, if necessary, to keep the prospective victims away from the fiery element. In this the Students' League and Women and Children's Prohibition Brigades should function as the spear-head. Scientific education into the evils of liquor — psychological, social and economic — should be integrated into the educational curricula in schools, colleges and universities.

Graded lessons in what in old days used to be called 'temperance' should be incorporated in all text-books. Summary removal from the education department of any one indulging in the liquor habit — particularly the teaching staff in schools, colleges and universities — should be strictly enforced, if we are at all serious about our business and not bent on using "Failure of Prohibition" as a dishonest excuse for giving up the attempt.

Thus tackled, the prohibition programme can become a means of resuscitating the non-violent discipline and organisation among the people, which our present day ruler seems to fight shy of, but which I am sure they will remain to bless when it is achieved. With that invincible weapon which the Father of the Nation armed India's masses with reburnished a weapon which nobody can foil or deprive them of—we shall then be able to achieve a solution of other pressing national problems also.

—From HARIJAN.

Message For Prohibition Week



New Delhi,
March 28, 1952.

My

For a long time past prohibition occupied an important place in our national programme. When the Constitution of India was drafted and passed, the policy of prohibition was enshrined as one of the guiding principles of our policy. Some of our States have given effect to it fully, some partly and some have proceeded more slowly.

Conditions differ from place to place and those entrusted with the governance of each State have to decide on what steps to take and when to give effect to this national goal. Invariably all these steps should be carefully thought out so that each step should be firmly taken and any untoward consequences avoided. But it should be remembered always that we are in a certain direction as laid down in our Constitution.

There has been a good deal of controversy over this issue, more especially because of financial difficulties. Financial considerations have to be borne in mind. But if, from a social point of view, a particular reform is considered desirable, then financial considerations have a secondary place. We may well consider the best method and the most suitable steps to bring about such reform, but the direction should remain the same.

The major consideration should always be the good of the masses of our people. I have little doubt that the masses of our people profit both in the short run and in the long run by a policy of prohibition.

I send my good wishes, therefore, on the occasion of Bombay State observing a Prohibition Week.

Jawaharlal Nehru

Industries Advisory Body Reconstituted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE State Advisory Council of Industries has been reconstituted by the Government of Bombay under the chairmanship of the Minister for Industries. There are 30 other members on the reconstituted Council, including seven representatives of employers' associations, three of labour and two of cottage industries.

The individual members are the Minister for Co-operation; the Minister for Agriculture and Forests; Dr. K. A. Hamied, M.L.C.; Shri Kuberappa Parappa Gadag, M.L.A., Shri Kanji Govind Kersen, M.L.A.; Shri Madan Mohan Mangaldas, M.L.A.; Dr. R. K. Trivedi, Shri S. L. Kirloskar; Shri M. H. Hasham Premji, Shri B.J.G. Shastri, Shri B. V. Bhoomraddi, Shri S. G. Shende, Captain H. A. Monite, Shri G. G. Dandekar; the Secretary to Government, Development Department; the Chief Engineer (Electric Grid); the Director of Industries; and the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operative and Village Industries.

Representatives of employers associations: Shri M. R. Ruia (the Indian Merchants' Chamber); Shri G. V. Puranik (All-India Manufacturers' Organisation); Shri A. R. Bhat (the Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries); Shri S. S. Yelamalli (the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce); Shri S. V. Kirloskar (the Deccan Manufacturers' Association); Sheth Chaturbhujdas Chimanlal (the Federation of Gujarat Mills and Indostries); and Shri K. V. Apte (the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce).

Representatives of labour: Shri G. D. Ambekar (the Indian Trade Union Congress, Bombay Branch); Shri R. J. Mehta (the Hind Mazdoor Sabha); and Shri Vithal Chaudhari (the All-India Trade Union Congress, Bombay Branch).

Representatives of cottage industries: Shri Raojibhai N. Patel (the Village Industries Committee), and Shri D. A. Shah (the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association).

The Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Development Department is Secretary to the Council.

The tenure of the Council is three years.

The Council will advise the Government generally on the industrial policy and, in particular, consider ways and means of promoting the growth of the industries in the State and deal with the specific problems relating to industries, which might be placed before the Council by the Government from time to time.

PROHIBITION CASES: The Prohibition Division of the Greater Bombay Police picked up 738 cases, arrested 263 persons and seized 194 gallons of illicit liquor and 38 gallons of foreign liquor, during the week ended March 26 last.

New Soviet Envoy To China

LONDON, April 4 (Reuter).

Mr. Vassili Kuznetsov, new Soviet Ambassador to Communist China presented his credentials to the Chinese leader Mao Tse Tung yesterday, the New China News Agency reported in a message received in London last night.

Mr. Chou En Lai, the Chinese Prime Minister and Foreign Minister was among those present at the ceremony.

Mr. Kuznetsov, Russia's steel expert and one of the country's policy makers from last October until Stalin's death replaces Mr. Alexander Panyushkin as envoy in Peking.

Frontier Posts Reopened

MUNICH, April 4 (UPI-AFP): The Soviet Occupation Authorities in Austria have reopened a number of frontier posts between Austria and Bavaria which were closed last Wednesday without explanation.

Bavarian peasants with land on the Soviet side of the frontier had been prevented from crossing.

HANOVER: A total of 8,001 East Germany policemen have applied for political asylum in the West since 1949, the Lower Saxon Ministry for Refugees announced here.

PROHIBITION EXHIBITION

Pakvasa's Call To Women

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, stressed here today the need for forming "women's Committees" in every village and town of the State to help government in making prohibition a success.

Mr. Mangaldas who was declaring open a prohibition exhibition at Wilson College, said that such committees would be of great help in detecting drunkards and bringing them to the notice of the authorities concerned. He was confident that women come forward to play their proper role in this regard and thus help government in exterminating the drink evil, which corroded the vitals of State's social and economic fabric.

At the outset, Mr. Pakvasa observed that in spite of various difficulties, prohibition had proved itself to be a great boon to the people. He cited several instances in which, people who were strongly opposed to prohibition were gradually won over and pursuaded to give up drink.

Dr. T. R. Narwane, Deputy Minister for Prohibition, in welcoming Mr. Pakvasa observed that legislation by itself was not sufficient to make prohibition a success. Something more was needed, and that was the co-operation of the people and a determination on their part to eradicate the drink evil.

The exhibition which is a part of the "Prohibition Week" programme which starts from Sunday, consists of a number of posters, pictures and photographs depicting how prohibition had brought about peace and happiness among the people of the State and how it had revitalised their social and economic life.

RUSSIA RELEASES BRITISH SEAMAN

BERLIN, April 4 (Reuter): Edward Robinson, a British seaman from Hull arrived here yesterday in a Russian plane after being released from a Soviet gaol on Thursday under the general amnesty declared last week, British officials said.

Robinson was gaoled for a year last October by Soviet Authorities for "hooliganism". He was one of the crew of the Swedish ship Fredon and was arrested at Archangel.

CART-BUS COLLISION

POONA, April 4 (H.S.) A bullock-cart was completely smashed to pieces when it collided against a S. T. bus, yesterday evening, in the Katraj Ghat, about ten miles from here.

Out of the five women who received serious injuries as a result of the accident, one died on her way to the hospital while two others are in a precarious condition, it is learnt.

NEW DELHI: Assessment of the progress of Community projects so far and the programme for the future will be among subjects to be discussed at the Conference of Development Commissioners of the State Governments, to be held here from April 16 to 18.

"HEALTH IS WEALTH"

Slogan For World Health Day, April 7

FOR the fifth successive year, World Health Day is being observed on April 7 in more than fifty countries throughout the world.

April 7 is the anniversary of the day in 1948 when the United Nations World Health Organisation came into official existence as the "directing and co-ordinating authority on international health work."

The slogan for World Health Day this year is "Health is Wealth". Health authorities everywhere are seizing the occasion to teach the economic importance of health, and to underline the urgency of reducing the ravages of disease before any real prosperity can be looked for in the economically under-developed countries.

National and state governments in the countries of South East Asia are organising World Health Day programmes with processions, meetings, film shows and health exhibitions, and broadcast discussions and talks. In some places World Health Day is the starting point for health weeks and cleanliness campaigns.

talking of BOOKS

Journalist Triumphs Over Iron Curtain Diplomat

WHAT HAPPENED AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

JOE SMITH was a gentle, quiet man of 50, no more aggressive than a glass of stale water. A reporter for a New York newspaper, he wrote brief pale stories about the activities of various sub-committees of the United Nations, writes Robert Wallace in 'Harper's Magazine'.

Smith was married, with five children, to whom he was a good father. He owned a big, if decrepit, brown-stone house not far from United Nations headquarters in Manhattan. And he had let two rooms and a bath to a man named Pyotr Votichenko, delegate from one of the People's Republics.

Joe Smith had fondly hoped that he might see something of Pyotr Votichenko on a social basis, but as it turned out he rarely saw him at all, except when they passed each other in the corridors of the U.N. buildings. In the beginning Smith had several times stopped Votichenko and had asked him to dinner, but Votichenko, without smiling, had simply said, "No"!

Votichenko's flat was separate from the rest of the house. Whenever he had occasion to get in touch with Smith, which he did when he wished to complain about something, he used the telephone. "Helo"? he would say. "Here is Votichenko. I have observed a rat in the bathroom." Joe Smith had several times called in the exterminators and had been informed that there were no rats. But he would call them once more. Or the tenant would say, "Here is Votichenko. Your children are creating such a disturbance that I cannot sleep," and Smith would tell his children not to talk after 9 p.m.

"In time," Smith would say, "kindness and honesty will win Votichenko over."

THE CHANGE

But he was not won over. One evening, after he had been a tenant for almost a year, he visited Smith's part of the house for the first time.

"Why, Mr. Votichenko," Smith said, standing open-mouthed in his doorway. "And Patrolman Weiss. Is something wrong?"

Patrolman Weiss, who had worked the beat for many years and knew Smith well, was obviously embarrassed. "I—I'm very sorry," he said. "Mr. Votichenko rang up the station with a complaint."

"Complaint?" said Smith.

Votichenko stood beside the policeman, saying nothing, his heavy face red, his eyes sullen.

"Well," said the patrolman. "This Mr. Votichenko says someone broke into his room today. He says he thinks it was someone in this house who broke in."

Smith flinched as though Weiss had struck him. "That's—why, that's unbelievable!"

"Well, it doesn't look as though you'd do it," said Weiss. "All I'm to do is to warn you, since he doesn't say anything's been taken."

"Mr. Votichenko," Smith said. "In heaven's name, do you really——?"

Votichenko walked away. The policeman stared after him.

Smith went back into his living-room and sat down.

"Well, I've 'never'—" began his wife.

"Nor I," Smith said. "But I think I understand. He's frightened".

"Of what?" demanded his wife.

"Of what people think. Not our people, his people—here and at home. He has to keep proving that he doesn't like us; he has to build up a case for himself".

"Joseph!" she cried with exasperation. "Joseph Smith, you've got to get that man out of this house".

"I'll talk to him," Joe Smith said.

THE ULTIMATUM

Next day Smith found Votichenko in one of the U.N. corridors. "I have something to say to you," Smith said.

Votichenko glowered.

"Look," Smith said. "I understand that we can't possibly have any friendly relations, and even that you've got to—that you think you've got to—take certain steps. But I want to warn you. No more police, no more trouble like that."

Votichenko looked at the earnest little man and shrugged his shoulders. "Ha!" he said. "You are a Fascist whelp."

"Really," Smith said. "I'm not asking you to like me or my family. But if you go out of your way to make trouble, I'll—"

"You'll what?" Votichenko said. Smith spoke softly. "I'm serious. I could destroy you. I could do it—" He paused and appeared to be counting on his fingers. "I could do it with words. Perhaps ten small words. Tonight I am going to use two of those ten words."

Votichenko's face reddened and he made a loud honking sound. Laughter.

"You do read, don't you?" Smith said. "The newspapers?" Votichenko continued to laugh.

Later Smith sat at his typewriter and began a story about the sub-committee on cultural relations, of which Votichenko was a member.

"Pleasant warm-hearted Pyotr Votichenko, delegate from——"

Next evening as Smith sat in his living-room the telephone rang. "Here is Votichenko. I have read your lying, filthy story. I forbid you ever to write my name again".

"Ah," Smith replied, "But that's impossible. I have already written the story for tomorrow. It contains two words that may be of interest to you. Good night." The words, which Smith had arrived at after considerable thought, were "constructive" and "co-operative".

THE CHANGE

A day later Votichenko called again. His voice had an edge of terror. "Mr. Smith," he said. "I forbid—"

"Forbid?"

"I implore you—"

"Ah. That's a nice word".

"Please do not write any more".

"But that's impossible. I have already written—"

"Please!" Votichenko shouted "There will be no more trouble. Upon my word".

"I don't know", Smith said. "Your word——"

"Please. I beg you."

"Very well. But I must ask you to bear in mind that I still have six more words. I have used only four."

"I will bear it in mind".

Smith hung up the receiver, then picked it up once more and rang up the newspaper office. 'Composing-room, please.'

"Yes?"

"This is Joe Smith, I have a little story on the U.N. that should be on the stone now. There's reference to a man named Pyotr Votichenko. I called him friendly and pro-Western. Will you kill the adjectives?"

"Right. Did you get annoyed with him or something?"

"No, I'm not angry with him." He hung up.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PLANNING

Lucid Book For Man In The Street

INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF INDIA (with particular reference to planning) by Prof. M. H. Vaswani M. A. (National information and Publication Press).

PROF. Vaswani is well-known as the Head of the Department of Economics of the Jai Hind College, Bombay. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that this little book should be full of information,—and information given in such a logical and lucid manner that even the man in the street can understand what exactly "planning" means and where it is all leading to.

There are seventeen chapters to which a last has been added giving the author's conclusion in view of the developments during 1952. He has taken the theme of "industrialisation" first and explained how it can cut both ways. An entirely self-supporting country may be able to have a particular kind of "economy" (the word in this sense means financial conditions and not thrift), but it is not always advantageous if it creates unemployment in other countries. Employment depends upon how much of the output of a country can be absorbed;—the ideal economy for any country is such that the optimum of production gives sufficient employment to people and sufficient income to cover needs and leave something over for recreational and cultural activities.

Prof. Vaswani then discusses the various plans hitherto formulated, including the Gandhian Plan. The fundamental difference between this and other plans is one of ideology, the Gandhian plan being based on very simple needs. The Bombay Plan formulated in 1937 by certain industrialists and afterwards shelved, appears to have been a much more practical one. Manufacturers and merchants everywhere view falling prices with alarm but these can be compensated with increased production or, as Dr. Matthai whom the author quotes in conclusion had suggested with "relieving selling pressure within the country by adjustment of export duties, loosening control of exports with reference to their quantum and to their destination, rendering credit conditions temporarily easier by the resumption of open market operations and relaxing the conditions on which commercial bills were accepted for re-discounting and, lessening the burden of taxation at the same time effecting an immediate sizable reduction in public expenditure." These suggestions were made by Dr Matthai as recently as last year with the first signs of the slump.

Prof. Vaswani has brought out an exceedingly thoughtful work that deserves as great study by government officials as by the ordinary person who wants to know how his hard-earned money is spent after the government takes it.

—P.D.

LET THERE BE ROOF OVER THEIR HEADS

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING IN INDIA by Mr. S. C. Aggarwal, Salt Commissioner to the Government of India. Price Inland Rs. 13/8; Foreign 23sh

Industrialisation is making rapid strides in the country. Its progress is apt to be measured in terms of wages and profits, but the vast human material which it so ruthlessly affects scarcely commands attention. The need for providing decent homes to the workers and their families is most urgent. In fact, next to food, housing of labour is the crying problem. Mr. Aggarwal's book on the subject is, therefore, most opportune. It is a comprehensive survey of the housing problem in the country. The author has attempted to give the reader everything on the subject in the form of a handy volume. The origin and importance of this problem, abstract considerations, sociological issues, effects of bad housing, position of housing—state-wise and industry-wise—housing policy, finance for housing, housing legislation, work-done by Improvement Trusts, Municipalities, etc., position in important foreign countries and the part played by the I.L.O. and the United Nations, have all been fully dealt with.

SUBSIDISED HOUSING

A historical and chronological review has also been given of the steps taken by various State Governments and the Central Government during recent years, culminating in the Planning Commission's scheme in the Five-Year Plan, passing of legislation in some States, the Government of India's subsidised housing scheme, etc. In view of the scarcity of building materials, chapters have been devoted to the question of cheap housing for which materials like iron and steel, cement, etc., are not required, as well as to prefabrication. Mr. Aggarwal is the author of several other standard books on the Salt Industry and on the Supply Department etc., which have been published by the Government of India as their publications. The publication of the new book, however, is the author's own venture. As the Hon'ble Mr. Jagjivan Ram says in his foreword, "The book deserves study by officials and non-officials, business men, economists, trade unionists and publicmen, as it fulfils a very long-felt want."

Treatise On Textile Printing

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF TEXTILE PRINTING: By E. Knecht and J. B. Fothergill; 1953 edition with amendments and additional notes by J. G. Hurst; Charles Griffin and Co. Ltd. Sole Agents, Progressive Corporation Ltd., 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay. XXIV plus 1064 pages (9 in x 6 in.) Price: Rs. 120.

KNECHT AND FOTHERGILL'S great treatise has had a worldwide reputation for being beyond doubt the indispensable book on all aspects of textile printing. Its one serious shortcoming has been the rapidity with which its successive revised editions have gone out of print.

The third edition was issued in 1936 and for many years the book has been unobtainable, even by those who have most diligently searched the second-hand market; for the fact is that the fortunate ones who possess copies of any edition of Knecht and Fothergill, even the earliest, are exceedingly reluctant to part with them. Their reluctance is understandable; from no other source could they hope to obtain such comprehensive information so conscisely and precisely expressed and so fittingly illustrated.

Although the new fourth edition is substantially the same as the third, its text has been considerably amended and many additional notes have been included by Mr. J. G. Hurst, a chief chemist well-known in the British textile industry. In 1064 pages there is ample room to devote detailed attention to every method of fabric printing, from block printing by hand to cylinder printing from engraved rollers; it unravels the intricacies of cloth and colour preparation and after-treatment; it explains the use of the correct mordants for different styles of printing; and, in monumental sections, it discusses the styles of printing available for calicoes, wool, silk, half-silk, and artificial silks. There are also appendices of useful tables and a lengthy index.

STYLES OF PRINTING

The sections on styles of printing may well be considered the **piece de resistance of the book.** They provide hundreds of recipes together with complete instructions for their application and illustrate the effects of no fewer than 228 of them **by pasted inserts of printed fabric.** The fabrics include cotton, wool, silk, rayon, nylon, etc., and add considerably to the value of a very reasonably priced book.

Intending purchasers should remember that the demand for Knecht and Fothergill's is heavy and they would be well advised to place their orders early.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

IT is proposed to organise, under the auspices of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, a children's cultural tour of the U.K. and other European countries.

This trip will coincide with the Coronation ceremony of Queen Elizabeth II which is to take place in London on June 2, 1953. The programme will include visits to various interesting places such as Naples, Rome, Florence and Venice in Italy, Lucerne, Interlaken and Geneva in Switzerland, Paris in France, Brussels and Amsterdam, England and Scotland.

The party will, as scheduled at present, leave Bombay on Saturday, May 16, 1953, by aeroplane, and return to Bombay on Friday, July 10, 1953, by the modern Motor Liner mv. 'Victoria' of the Italian Line. In this connection we should like to mention that we are endeavouring to get special concession for the 'plane travel, and if we succeed in our attempt, the return travel also will be by 'plane.

CHILDREN'S EUROPEAN TOUR

In order to make the tour a grand success and more beneficial to the participants, the number of the party has been fixed at fifty. Preference will be given to Balkan-ji-Bari members, and the limit permitting, others also may be taken. A few Balkan-ji-Bari workers—about five to ten—will join the party to take adequate care of the members. The workers may be allowed some concessions on certain conditions.

Considering the number of days to be spent abroad and the movement from place to place in the countries which are full of diversities of geographical layout, climate and language, it has been decided that the age of the participants should not be less than ten years As it is mainly a children's party the maximum age limit is eighteen years.

The cost of the tour has been very carefully worked out, keeping in mind that the members of the party are students and also with a view to providing a chance for the less privileged ones, to avail of this opportunity. The all-inclusive cost worked out at present is Rs. 4,700 each for members of twelve years and above, and Rs. 4,200 each for members under twelve years, from and to Bombay. Personal expenses such as clothing, laundry, purchases and other pocket expenses will be extra.

While giving out this information, it is needless to say that the best possible attention will be given to each individual member of the party. It is also understood that the parents or guardians allow their children to participate in the programme at their free will and at their own risk. An indemnity to this effect will be called for at the time of enrolment.

We sincerely hope that this tour which in itself is significant, will be a great success, and the participants will derive the maximum benefits. The parents or guardians who wish to give their children this rare opportunity, will please intimate, through the local Balkan-ji-Bari Unit, at the earliest possible opportunity, expressing their desire to allow their children to participate in the tour programme.

Applications should be sent in the prescribed form, so as to reach the General Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari, "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, by April 15, 1953, at the latest. It should be understood that the programme may be changed or cancelled if the applications fall short of the estimated number.

The Origin Of Pancha Tantra

In olden times, there was a city by name Mahilaropya, situated in the South and ruled by King Amara. The King was very clever powerful and good. But he had three brainless sons by name Bahu, Ugra and Ananta.

Now the King seeing that his sons were brainless and averse to all learning, called his ministers and said: "You know that my sons are averse to all learning. They do not even know how to behave. Seeing them this way, even my kingdom brings me no happiness. It is said that a cow that does not give birth to calves nor does it give milk is useless. So my sons also will not learn anything and will not behave. Please advise me as best as you can. We have five hundred pandits whom I pay profusely. How now, am I to fulfil my object?"

So one of them said: "My King! We have grammar, law, economics and other sciences. Let them learn these sciences." But the other by name Sumati interrupted: "My King! Life is short and these sciences take a long time to learn. Therefore one must find out a short cut to all sciences. There is an old Brahmin teacher by name Vishnu Sharma who knows these sciences and is very famous. Let us call him, and let him teach the princes."

So the King called Vishnu Sharma and said: "Please, Sir! teach my sons the sciences as you teach others, I will give you a hundred lands for it."

But Vishnu Sharma said: "Listen, O King! I will not sell my knowledge for even a hundred villages. But I promise you that if within six months I do not make your sons acquainted with the art of intelligent living, I shall leave off my name. I am eighty years old and I have no desire for wealth. Therefore I say that if after six months I do not make your sons learned, you may show me the Gates of Heaven."

So the King having heard the wonderful promise made by the teacher, was very pleased and sent his sons to him.

As time passed, Vishnu Sharma taught the princes the five "Tantras", called (1) Loss of Friends, (2) Winning Friends, (3) Crows and Owls, (4) Loss of Gains, and (5) Improper Action, and in six months the princes became learned as was promised.

Since then these five "Tantras" have been established.

WEDDING BELLS

Behu Taramati, an old member of the Balkan-ji-Bari, married Shri Ravishakar Shukla.

A Match Trick

Here is a clever little trick which will puzzle a good many people.

Get an envelope and two matches. Before you show the trick put one of the matches right at one end of the envelope and hold it there tightly.

Now hand the other match to some one and ask him to break it into two pieces. Then you let him drop these into the envelope.

All the time between your thumb and finger keep the whole match in the corner so that no one else will know it is there.

Stick down the envelope and wave it about in the air for a few moments. Then open it and pick out the whole match, handing it to your friend.

Crumble up the envelope in your hand as if you had no further use for it. Your friend will think that in some magical way you have been able to make the match he broke into a whole one again.

A Bird With Monkey's Head

A bird with the head of a monkey is reported to have been caught in Japan.

Measuring three feet in height and eight feet in breadth, the creature is said to have 'fur-like black feathers, four toes on each foot and a mouth shaped like bill of an eagle'

HAPPY GATHERING

Children of the Kandivlee Balkan-ji-Bari Unit.

The Stone Of Scone

The Coronation Stone, the Stone of Scone, which some foolish persons removed from the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey, is one of Great Britain's most ancient treasures.

The "Stone of Destiny," as the Scots called it, was the Coronation seat of Scottish Kings until the English Edward I carried it off to symbolise his overlordship of Scotland.

It is a simple thing—a rough block of reddish-grey sandstone, with a roughly-cut cross on top and iron rings on either side for carrying it, 2 feet 2½ inches long, one foot 4 inches wide, and 11 inches thick; yet there can be no other object in England associated with more legend and tradition.

It was considered sacred, said to have been used as a seat by St. Columbia, and even to have been the pillow on which Jacob lay when he saw the angels of God on the ladder at Bethel. Many are the legends about this precious piece of sandstone.

It has lain under the seat of the Coronation Chair at the crowning of Kings of England since Edward II.

OFF COLOUR

Cried a foolish young man from the town,
"This country life's getting me down.
It doesn't seem right
That brown cows' milk is white,
And white chickens lay eggs which are brown."

KEEPING COOL

The salesman's idea of an impossible task has actually been achieved—selling refrigerators to Eskimos!

In some places above the Arctic circle summer temperatures may rise as high as 90 degrees, or hotter than a summer's day in England. In the winter, with severe cold a refrigerator is useful to keep food from freezing solid.

JUST AN IDEA

As Scipio wrote: A valiant and brave soldier seeks rather to preserve one citizen than destroy 1,000 enemies.

TRICKY

The club bore was telling for the twentieth time his adventures in India.

"You may not believe me, but some of those fakirs can throw a rope into the air, climb up it, and completely disappear."

After a short silence one or the members inquired: "Can you, by any chance, do the trick yourself?"

Balkan-Ji-Bari

The Members of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Relief Camps Committee, Shri Manak Israni, Shri Tirath Sabhani, Shrimati Vidya Motwani, Shri Shewak Bhojraj, Shrimati Sati Ramchandani, Shri Jayant Pandya and Shri Achyut Oza visited all the Kalyan Camps, and saw the working of the Balkan-ji-Bari Units there. The children had arranged very nice entertainment programmes. A workers' meeting also was held, and gaining experience of the past, all renewed the pledge of working harder and better for the organisation dear to us every one.

Agripada Balkan-ji-Bari is growing very active day by day—or shall we say, week by week? It organised children's visits to the Museum, the Gateway of India, the Rats Exhibition and the Kamala Nehru Park. At the Museum, they were shown and explained the various types and models made out of glass, clay, etc. At the Gateway of India, they saw the giant steamer, launches and boats. At the Rats Exhibition, they were explained the different types of rats and the deceases caused by them. At the Kamala Nehru Park, the children enjoyed very much the Old Granny's Shoe.

Those of you who have not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—should do so as early as possible. Children up to fourteen years old can become its Primary Members; boys and girls between fourteen and eighteen years, Companion Members; and elders offering voluntary service, Associate Members. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and endorsing a one anna stamp for postage.

Then have you seen "The Home And The World"? It is a monthly magazine whose material and pictures you will enjoy from page to page. Its annual subscription is Rs. 2|- only, and its specimen copy can be had by sending three annas stamps to Dada's address mentioned above. Dada will be glad to receive from you any matter for publication, and to hear from you anything that your may care to write to him at any time.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Grant Road Balkan-ji-Bari Unit Group's activities.

Gangsterism In Russia

WHY RED CRIMINALS GO UNPUNISHED

WHILE political deviationists are dealt with severely in the U. S. S. R., criminals are aided by a system which puts a premium upon law evasion and by public apathy induced by long inurement to opression and fear.

BY ANTON KARLOVAC

I HAVE grown tired of the stereotype that appears endlessly in U.S.S.R. propaganda against the United States of America, "the gangster nation." I do not doubt that the United States has gangsters. In fact, I read about them in newspapers and magazines that are sold here in Yugoslavia, and I see them portrayed in American motion pictures. But I know also that they are a minor part of the national life.

I am tired of the hypocrisy of the Soviets. I lived among them for 15 years—and one of the strongest impressions I carried away was of their lawlessness, of a gangsterism that penetrates from the lowest to the highest strata of society. Crime is one of the few things the Soviets have not claimed to have invented, but they have a better title to that than to most of their "discoveries"

Crime is so general in the USSR. that one must approach it with the air of a scholar and divide it by genus and species. The common variety, the weed which grows everywhere, is petty larceny. The crowded subways and trolley buses give a marvellous opportunity for pickpockets. Three of my own wallets were stolen. Household robbery and pilfering from shops and markets are commonplace. But these are banal

Where the Soviets have made a real advance is in their use of the razor. Their virtuosity with this simple instrument is astonishing. For instance, it is not unusual for a woman to leave a trolley bus and discover that a good-sized patch or even the whole rear of her fur coat has remained aboard, the prize of some razor-wielding genius.

What becomes of these trophies I cannot say; perhaps they are made into earmuffs, gloves or fur quilts

SOLDIERS DO IT

I told this to my friends in Yugoslavia when I returned, thinking it would surprise them. But they had had Soviet soldiers as "liberators" and then as "advisers," and they told me how the soldiers would go to motion pictures and, while enjoying the show, would also improve their time by cutting the tops off the seat cushions they occupied. They stuffed these under their coats and carried them off to the cobbler. Belgrade soon was colourful with Russian soldiers in fine, soft red-leather boots.

Some tricks with razors, however, are not at all amusing. Raise an alarm when you find your watch has been lifted or the straps of your purse cut, and you may be blinded by a slash of a razor ring—a fragment of blade embedded in a ring of otherwise inocent design. As I discovered one time when my pocket was picked on the subway and I accused the man I thought was the thief (I was new in Moscow then), fear outweighs any impulse toward justice.

The other passengers drew back from me in alarm, and the friend with whom I was travelling muttered into my ear that I must be quiet, that I was endangering myself. That is the most striking thing about petty crime in the U.S.S.R.—the general fear of the criminal and the unwillingness to protest, perhaps a reflection of a political system which lives on fear.

RED 'TROIKA'

The petty thieves work alone or with an accomplice or two. At the next stage of development comes the gang, in the Russian word, troika, which means three, so called because there are usally three leaders, a chief and his two assistants, who control from five to fifteen rank-and-file members in cities and as many as 50 in the provinces. The best known in Moscow have been the Black Troika and the Death Troika. The symbol of gangsterism in the U.S.S.R. is the six-shooter, similar to the kind used by American cowboys. The troikas do a great deal of simple banditry, such as robbing pedestrians, stores and lofts and warehouses, but they also achieve more spectacular crimes such as bank robbery. They form a rather well-organized underworld.

The troika leaders of each city are usually known to one another and reach understandings for their mutual benefit and protection, and occasionally they join forces for large operations. There are no national criminal "syndicates," but here and there the troikas have organized themselves into strong local or regional combines. The most famous of these is the Black Arm, which after the war established itself in numerous branches throughout the Caucasus, the Ukraine, and Central Asia. IN 1947 THE BLACK ARM REPORTEDLY HELD A CONVENTION IN SOUTH RUSSIA

SANCTUARY

Perhaps the most impressive aspect of Russian gangsterism is the comparative ease of escape from the prison camps and the earnestness of the pursuit. More important, once he reaches the Ural Mountains, the escapee can take refuge in the "net work"—an informal but effective criminal mutual-aid society which stretches from north to south down the length of the country. The gangster need only contact the nearest troika in this area to receive food and shelter while he rests, and then to be relayed to the next troika in the direction of his home, and so on until he arrives at his destination. Or, if he prefers, he is sent to another town, where an affiliated troika will lend him money for a month or so until he can recruit a band of young criminals and set up a troika of his own. Thus the system of alliances grows.

Friends of mine from other nations usually find it hard to understand how organized crime can flourish in the U.S.S.R. where everybody, they suppose, is rigidly controlled by the state and the police system is so dreadfully efficient. To a great extent, the war was responsible. The prisons were emptied for manpower

I know of several criminals who became Heroes of the Soviet Union and who afterward returned to their old professions. Other soldiers—deserters, men who had lost their units or whose units had been destroyed—learned to loot and rob in those early months of the war when the state seemed to be disintegrating.

In the winter of 1941, for instance, the road from Moscow to Gorki bore a huge migration of people, travelling with their money and any household goods they could carry, and including the Moscow rich—the factory managers, the politicians, the generals of the NKVD. They made tempting game for bands of roving soldiers. I myself was on this road and missed by half an hour an attack by a group numbering several hundred. And, of course, in the countries they "liberated," Soviet troops pillaged to their hearts' content.

THEY COLLECT IN MOSCOW

In the U.S.S.R., to get a job, an apartment, a ration book, any of the necessities of life, one must be a registered citizen of his locality and cannot move to another place without permission, which rarely is given.

But the standard of living is higher in the big cities than elsewhere, and it is highest in Moscow, which consequently became a Mecca for people in areas devastated by the war. Many of them came, registration or no, and took their chances. They could not register; had they tried, they would have been sent back where they came from. I was told by a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party that by 1947 there were 1,000,000 such people in Moscow. Naturally some of them have turned to theft and gangsterism.

As for the Soviet police, they are not as good as advertised. The political police, it is true, are deadly; but they have enough to do enforcing the Stalinist tyranny and cannot take time to chase pickpockets.

The militia, whose job it is to enforce civil law, are inefficient and in many cases corrupt. Even if they were not, they would be severely hampered by the attitude of the public, which is so inured to lawbreaking that it is not easily shocked by any sort of crime.

MATTER OF BLAT

This again, is to some degree the result of the registration system. The million "unofficial" residents of Moscow, and other displaced multitudes throughout the U.S.S.R., have no legal access to the necessities of life and thus must live entirely outside the state's economic apparatus—in other words, beyond the law. THEY HELP SUPPORT A BLACK-MARKET SYSTEM WHICH UNDOUBTEDLY IS THE BIGGEST IN THE WORLD. It supplies not only food and shelter and goods of every sort but also jobs—for in the U.S.S.R. nearly everything, provided it does not affect political matters, can be secured by putting rubles in the right places. It is simply a matter of "blat." The nearest English translation of "blat" is "protection," but this does not do justice to this wonderfully versatile and useful word. Blat is something one can get, can have, or can receive, and it also signifies the system under which the giving and receiving take place. An unregistered person who kicks back to his boss to get a job, gives a bonus for an apartment, and pays extra for his food and clothing uses blat in each case, and he "has blat (contacts, connections) with the people who take this blat from him.

All blat is not commercial: The young ballerina who wants a job at the Bolshoi Theatre and acquires an influential protector to help her is using blat, as is the student from the provinces who asks his friends in Moscow to get his application accepted at overcrowded Moscow University. In a system where success so often depends on whom you know, rather than who you are, there naturally is a great amount of such blat. But most blat involves money directly.

EVERYWHERE

There have been a number of instances where the manager of a factory keeps some of the extra goods turned out by the high-speed Stakhanovite workers and sells them to officials of the distribution agencies, with mutually profitable blat. Now and then one of these cases is discovered, the newspapers carry indignant reports, and the culprits are shot or imprisoned.

But for every instance thus brought to light there are, I am sure, hundreds which go unnoticed, for blat in one form or another permeates the whole economic structure, and only the highest functionaries can live well in Moscow without it.

The most spectacular case that I know of concerned a factory in Kuibyshev. It had been organized to make office supplies, and it had a director, an administrative staff, and even a few machines. The manager filed production reports regularly, and the central Ministry as regularly sent credits. This went on for several years. But meanwhile the factory produced nothing at all—and the manager and his staff were becoming rich. Finally something slipped—perhaps someone in the central Ministry neglected to blat a superior—and the blatters were undone.

"POTEMKIN"

That is the sort of superblat which the Russians appreciatively call a "Potemkin," in honour of the Prince Potemkin who is alleged to have perpetrated the biggest blat in history, although certain modern historians regard the story as a myth. Catherine the Great wanted to colonize South Russia, which was very much underdeveloped, and she turned the matter over to Potemkin, who was both her lover and her Prime Minister. She was so delighted by his reports of the progress he was making that she decided to go and enjoy the sight in person

And she did. Fine new villages dotted the plains. But, according to the tale, if she had left the main road for a closer inspection (Potemkin accompanied her and saw to it that she did not), she would have found that the new villages were merely false fronts, like stage settings, which Potemkin had hurriedly caused to be erected before the journey. The money which should have been used to build real villages supposedly had gone into his pocket.

The Stalinists have complicated the economy and thus made the patterns of blat more complex. But perhaps when they talk of their "democracy," the Stalinists mean that everybody, not just the highest officials, now has a chance for blat. One American politician had a slogan, "Every Man a King." Stalin's could be "Every Man a Prince—Potemkin."

GOURMANDS' PARADISE

Rare Menus At Explorers' Club

BY HERBERT B. NICHOLS

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

NEW YORK.

NATIVE drums, boomed, dusky African tribesmen danced and sang in a low monotone, and the stew that simmered in the iron caldron gave off the aroma of elephant meat. well seasoned.

Dinner was served to 700 at the Waldorf-Astoria as members of the Explorers Club and friends gathered from far and wide for their 49th annual whoop-de-do.

Instructions were to leave blunderbusses and tripod binoculars at home; check parkas and windbreakers at the coat-room; and remove crampons and snowshoes before navigating the ballroom floor.

It all was rather reminiscent of the usual instructions issued to patrons of a famous Alaskan hotel—"Feed your dogs outside; check your poke (gold) with the management; remove your shoes before going to bed; no shooting of firearms after 10 p. m."

There was a serious side to the occasion, too—medals to be presented and reports to be delivered by men who have followed adventure in sundry parts of the globe. The Explorers Club Medal, bestowed only on rare occasions and only to those deemed to have made outstanding contributions to knowledge of remote areas, was awarded twice this year, the first time this has been done in the history of the club.

AWARD TO MacMILLAN

"To Capt Donald B. MacMillan, USNR, for his significant explorations in Greenland and the Polar Sea," it read. Presentation was made by Matthew A. Henson, who told the gathering "Captain MacMillan is one of the greatest men I have ever known." These two are the last survivors of Admiral Peary's famous dash to the pole.

To Dr. James P. Chapin, a past president of the club, "in recognition of his important ornithological explorations in central Africa." Dr. Chapin is the author of a four-volume work on the birds of the Belgian Congo. He astounded the world a few years ago by describing a new specie of African peafowl, not previously known on the Dark Continent; this first description based on finding a single feather, later backed up by a dusty skin viewed in a European museum. Months later his forecast came true. The bird was found.

If the management of the Waldorf thought this party was a bit unusual (there was an African water hole erected in the outer ballroom precincts, complete with carved wild animals by Louis Paul Jonas) nobody said anything, and everyone had a wonderful time

Helping to check in the visitors and examine members' passports to safariland New York style was the genial friend of all explorers and keeper of the clubrooms the Chief of Clannfhearghuis of Strachur. He wore full Scottish uniform complete with kilt, sporran, and his famous gold bracelet handed down through a succession of chiefs since 450 A. D. (he'll tell you if you press him)

MENU WITH VARIETY

You possibly are wondering by now what we had to eat. Club members were wondering too—right up to the time the club's famous bell tolled. Last year we had our choice of bison or reindeer it said, on the menu

The year before one of the side dishes was 10,000-year-old mammoth steak. At least it was tough enough!

We started off with Cheylone mydas (Linn)—Key West turtle soup to the uninitiated. The main dish read "Meleagris gallopavo, nicely dressed in brown rice." Dimly out of the past came to memory a portrait in the Museum of Comparitive Zoology at Harvard showing three large bronze turkey by Audubon labeled "Meleagris" What a letdown! We had expected rhino steaks

(Continued On Page 23, Col. 3)

NEW DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

April Brings Sadness To Delhi

Loss Of 2 Notable Personalities

MARCH and April constitute Delhi's spring. In April particularly, the winter glory of gardens fades out. It is also the month of falling leaves.

They drop down like rain on either sides of roads. In the olden days and even upto last year, they were collected and carted away to dumps outside the city limits. This year they were collected and set fire to, often charring the wayside trees. All the protests lodged have remained ineffective.

The British left New Delhi as one of the most beautiful cities in the East. Since they left there is ever increasing talk of culture. Art exhibitions are staged every three months. Social climbers organise mushairas. Dance recitals are as regular as daily meals. Side by side beautiful gardens have been destroyed. As a part of beautifying the city, the New Delhi Municipal Committee abandoned to their fate the grassy berms on either sides of roads. Apart from the fact that they looked beautiful, they absorbed dust and kept New Delhi cool. The motorists, culture saturated gentry and its children have done the rest. Outside your Columnist's flat, there used to be three valvet-like grassy plots. Not a blade of glass is visible on two of them. The turf on the third is in the process of being destroyed. This is right in front of Municipal Offices. There were beautiful grass avenues on either side of Kigsway. In one place ugly stalls have been erected to sell Kababs and Dhaye Baras. The ground has become bane. Motorists on the Kingsway now park their cars on the grass lawns. They are not ashamed. They take pride in destroying the beauty of New Delhi. Such is the culture of the Capital.

Delhi Is Sad

April this year has brought sadness to Delhi. In the forenoon on Thursday, the news of the death of Mr. Asaf Ali came from Switzerland. He died of heart failure. In the afternoon, Delhi's ailing Minister Mr. Shafiq-ul-Rahman Kidwai died, also of heart failure.

Mr. Asaf Ali was the only original citizen of Delhi who was the first Indian Minister of Transport, the first Ambassador of India at Washington, a Governor of Orissa and India's Ambassador in Switzerland. In the pre-Independence days, he was Maulana Azad's Delhi host.

There is hardly a nationalist Mussalman whom the Congress rewarded so generously as it did Mr. Asaf Ali. He was never without employment since 1946.

Mr. Kidwai came here from Uttar Pradesh, as a teacher in Jamia Millia Islamia, which was originally started at Aligarh to destroy the Muslim University. It was subsequently shifted to Delhi and brought with it several U.P. Muslim educationalists, including Mr. Kidwai. Last year, Delhi's Chief Minister, Chawdhery Brahm Prakash selected him to become his Education Minister.

Air Display

First of April is also the birthday of the Indian Air Force. Since Independence the two services, Navy and Air Force have been celebrated the Navy Day and the Air Force Day. Air display constitutes the Air Force celebration. This year it was rather a lame affair. The claim is made that the Air Force is an expanding service. The display did not demonstrate any expansion. It was practically a repetition of what was shown last year.

There is another aspect of this problem. The Navy is a Sea Service and naturally Navy Day is celebrated in the Port Towns of Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin and Madras. No such limitations exist for the Air Force and yet the yearly air display is confined to Delhi alone. It will have great publicity value even for recruitment, if these displays were arranged by rotation in each of the State Capitals. This will enable Indians in all parts of India to see their Air Force and appreciate its value and strength.

The Air Commander-in-Chief spoke of the dependence of his service on others for medical aid, oil and maintenance. He had some justification for his complaint. The Army, because of its numbers, has been giving a raw deal to the Air Force. It will be the fault of the Army, if the inter-service Co-operation were destroyed and the Air Force were to maintain its separate organisations for medical aid, oil installations and maintenance depots.

Foley & Co.

New Delhi has also been discussing the unbalanced and anti-Indian attitude of some British journalists. It may be that Pakistan Public Relation Organisation is crafty enough to mislead these Correspondents and make use of them to do their anti-Indian propaganda abroad. The American Journalists serving in Pakistan often frighten their countrymen with tales of creeping communism in Pakistan. British diehard press has always been friendly to Pakistan and anti-Indian. Forgetting its own part in Sudan, which controls the water supply on which the very existence of Egypt depends, the diehard British press has been high lighting the India-Pakistan canal water dispute.

The Foreign Editor of the Daily Express, London, Charles Foley, has over-stepped the bounds of decency. Here is his threat to India. "Killing I fear may not end with the armies. It would start next month, if Mr. Nehru holds back water from summer sowings. It could start tomorrow, if the Pathan tribesmen lose patience and pour back into Kashmir. The odds are three to one against the Mussalmans but nobody in Pakistan thinks in terms of mere defence. They believe that patriotic religious frenzy will carry their green banners deep into India."

The language used by this Pakistani stooke for India's Prime Minister if used by India for the British Prime Minister, Churchill, would make the Tories shriek. This attitude, if persisted, would drive India out of the Commonwealth. So far as Pathans and Pakistani armies are concerned, a British Military observer, writing in Army Quarterly said. "It was not a picnic" for them in Kashmir. So far as the Pakistani "patriotic religions frenzy is concerned, it will not be "green banners deep into India," but something else which may oblitrate Pakistan itself.

Mr. Yusuf Haroon and his clan of drawing room warriors, with whom Foley dined and wined, would be hiding in their mother's skirts, if and when India is attacked and provoked into a war by Pakistan. After the great killing in 1947, so vividly remembered, amongst others by Lady Moon, Mr. Yusuf Haroon and Company got offices of profit. It were the poor and innocent dupes, who were killed. It may be so again.

It is significant of British pro-Pakistani attitude that the London Times has not referred to Martial Law and Civil War in Pakistan even in a third leader, although it never spares India even over Jan Sangh arrests.

Foley was frolicking in Karachi when "Patriotic religions frenzy" of Pakistanis was roosting their own countrymen in Lahore. Time is fastly coming, if it has not already come, when India shall have to take note of Foley and Company. British Tories have been waging a cold war against India. India should not remain indifferent to the vile Foley brand propaganda of the British press.

Accommodation

The demand for accommodation at Delhi for office and residential purposes continues to be very high, says the official review of the Ministry of Works. The present demand for office accommodation is placed at 31,33,676 sq. feet as against its availability of 29,50,956 sq. feet, leaving a gap of 1,82,720 sq. feet.

The demand for residential accommodation is 46,100 units against its availability of 14,036 units, leaving a deficiency of 32,064 units. The demand for office accommodation at Bombay for the Central Government is short by 18,652 sq. feet while at Calcutta by 61,994 sq. feet. The residential accommodation at Bombay and Calcutta is likewise short by 1,766 units and 13,788 units, respectively.

It will be thus seen that the Government of India requires 2,62,866 sq. feet of office accommodation and 47,618 units of residential accommodation to meet its existing needs. Crores have been spent and more crores are being spent to build this accommodation.

Side by side 9,144 sq. feet of office accommodation and 46 units of residential accommodation are lying vacant at Simla. The official review says that more accommodation will be available at Simla as when the Punjab Government moves out its headquarters to its new capital.

Side by side, again, large accommodation in the former Indian states is going from WRACK to ruin. The British had built regular towns in the hills to provide summer resorts to their white troops. Many of them lie locked up. Side by side, once again, all efforts made during three years to move out of Delhi some of the affiliated and unwanted offices have singularly failed.

The darlings of the Indian masses refuse to part with a single chaprasi in their Ministries. They must have them in Delhi to provide guards of honour for them every morning. This is a double-edged weapon against the tax-payer. He must pay for building and furnishing new accommodation. And he must bear the loss of accommodation now put out of use. Such are the benefits of a Welfare State. So far as economy in administration is concerned, even the Finance Minister has thrown away the sponge.

Advice To The Fat Girls

"Always remember that what goes down has to come up so never sink luxuriously into a deep arm chair in company anyway. You'll need a crane to get you out of it."

—GRETA LAMB on BBC

OTHER CHURCHILLS AND EINSTEINS IN THE OFFING

(Continued From Page 9, Col. 5)

been made toward establishing their mode of action.

Equally as important, if not more so, the studies of Dr. Schotte have revealed that there exists in every living creature, be it a tapeworm or a human being, the seed of immortality, a seed of the phoenix, as it were, entirely different and apart from the egg and sperm cells that give rise to offspring in the normal perpetuation of the species.

WHO IS IT?

The newly discovered need of perpetual life, verily the fountain of youth, sought through the ages, has been identified by Dr. Schotte as the regenerative scar tissue that keeps the body in constant repair throughout life and without which life would be much shorter than it actually is. It is these very phoenix cells, molded by the sculptor of life, that rebuild every cell and organ in our body, with the exception of our brain and central nervous system, about every seven years.

This means that every one of us who has lived fifty years has actually lived seven lives, in the course of which seven complete bodies (except for the brain and central nervous system) have been used up and replaced by seven new bodies. These are built up slowly, without interruption, by the sculptor, which uses the phoenix cells as the elemental clay for replacing the highly differentiated tissues of our specialized organs.

Now the existence within the living body of the "repairman," which, by the way, grows weaker and weaker with age so that eventually it can no longer do any repair jobs, has been known for many years. What Dr. Schotte discovered was that this humble worker is none other than the master sculptor, which originally molded the individual in his mother's womb and which, given the proper conditions, still has the ability to rebuild the entire individual anew out of the same clay it uses in its repair jobs.

What are the proper conditions? We do not know and we are still very far from knowing. Here is what would appear to be the main roadblock that stands in the way of mankind's realization of the ageold quest for a fountain of youth. But actually, on second thought, this seemingly insuperable roadblock could be passed even today by all those now living by means of a rather easily taken "detour", to be presently outlined.

To solve the mystery, still one of nature's greatest secrets, two important goals will have to be achieved — the isolation and identification of the chemicals used by the master sculptor as its essential tools, and the determination of the working conditions it requires to make living beings out of protoplasmic materials other than the fertilized egg.

When man has at last succeeded in definitely isolating the sculptor and in determining the sort of tools and working conditions it requires — goals scientists universally agree will definitely be reached in the not too distant future—man will have learned the secret of immortality.

Once man learns how to put the master sculptor to work, men and women will possess the means for reversing the processes of life, become embryos once more and thus start life all over again in a second birth, that can be followed by a third and fourth, indeed any number of births, successive or simultaneous, or both.

In such a case, the grown individual living his second, third or successive lives would be an exact reproduction of the original individual, as he would be completely regenerated out of the tissues of his original body.

Such a "resurrection" would result in an individual still possessing all his original genes, or units of heredity; whereas the newly born child inherits half the genes of each parent, so that only half to the individual survives in his child in the first generation, and only a quarter in the second, gradually reaching practical extinction.

PHOENIX SEED

To duplicate the individual in his original image, all one would need would be just one cell of scar tissue, a microscopic bit taken from a slight wound that had just begun to heal.

This phoenix seed would be planted in a phoenix bed, or phoenix garden in which the "soil" would be impregnated with the proper chemicals and otherwise provided with the tools needed by the master sculptor to fashion living beings out of the elemental clay of regenerative scar tissue.

The phoenix garden would be designed along the lines of the natural womb, creating the proper environment for the seed in which it could grow and develop to maturity in the course of nine months, or probably less. It would most likely be an advanced plastic model of the present-day perfusion vessels, used to keep glands and other tissues alive and functioning for some time outside the body.

But, you ask, since we do not know how to design such a plastic womb and are still very far from knowing the nature of the tools and the conditions required by the master sculptor, is not all this a mere vague promise for a distant future that may be more than a hundred years away? How can you justify the statement you made earlier that all men and women living today can be assured at once of physical immortality?

TIME QUESTION

We have promised a "detour" to enable us to get around this apparently insuperable roadblock. It is simplicity itself. We have the means to preserve tissues of all kinds, particularly connective tissue, for indefinite periods of time. We can do it in two ways—first, by tissue culture, growing the tissue in proper nutrient media in flasks. This method may be impractical to carry out on a large scale. The second method is quick-freezing, which could be used very cheaply and efficiently in the preservation of large quantities of individual bits of scar tissue for hundreds of years and, if necessary, for centuries.

This being the case, every one of us now living is in a position to make certain of a second birth in the future, which, according to the estimate by Dr. Schotte may be from fifty to a hundred years hence. Judging by the rapid strides of scientific developments in recent years, the time may more likely be within one quarter of a century, before many of us have finished with our first existence. In any case, scientists are certain to learn the secret, the only question merely being "how soon?"

The first essential step to physical immortality turns out to be a very simple thing. All that is required is a small superficial cut no more than skin-deep, to stimulate the process of healing. As soon as scar tissue begins to form, a small bit of it is removed for preservation, either by tissue culture or by deepfreezing. It is this small bit that constitutes the phoenix seed, out of which an exact replica of the individual from which it came can be created in the future.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

A host of fascinating possibilities suggest themselves. One of these is the preservation of the "seed" of outstanding individuals now living for "resurrection" in the not too distant future. For example, we could ask Albert Einstein for a bit of his scar tissue for preservation in what we may name the "Phoenix Nest". And, of course, we could make a similar request of Winston Churchill, Dwight D. Eisenhower and other outstanding leaders of our time. The Kremlin would most likely establish its own "Phoenix Nest" and claim full credit for the discoveries already made and still to be made.

These seeds could be kept indefinitely in a state of perfect preservation, the spark of life in a state of suspended animation, yet ever ready to spring into life.

When man has finally learned how to plant the phoenix garden, these great of the past would once more come to life in their full stature and play on again their vital parts on the stage of history.

In fact, instead, of re-creating only one Einstein or Churchill we could bring into being several of them, in the manner of identical twins. Part of the fascinating political drama of the future may arise from the debates in the House of Commons between two identical Churchills in opposite political camps, or from two Einsteins presenting diametrically opposed theories of the cosmos.

P. G. KRISHNAYYA'S SERVICE

He Could Read Music But Could Not Make It!

BY WILLIAM J. MURDOCH

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

JOYCE CARY, in his book Mister Johnson, writes of a man who enjoyed whistling, even though he could not carry a tune; he simply took pleasure in whistling on different notes.

There was something about the contented but unmusical vagaries of this fictional character that stirred up an uncomfortable memory of another man in a dim corner of my mind. After a little probing I found him, several years back. He was a member of a chorus in which I sang for a short time, and what he could do with a page of music was absolutely nothing.

His name has been lost in the shuffle of accumulated trivia. but it certainly was not Wallace so I suppose it is safe to call him that. It isn't important, anyway. What is important is the object lesson he presented in his determination to surround himself with what beauty he could find, even at the price of rejection and scorn.

For Wallace, as for Mr. Cary's character, a tune was an insupportable burden. It was not that he could not read music. I have heard him explain, to a resentful chorister near him, that the B in the fourth measure, second line, should be sung natural, not flatted, and to another that those two sixteenth notes at the bottom of page 3 were tied and should not be sung staccato.

Nor did he have a defective musical ear—tin is the word. I have seen him wince, and instantly compose his face with a solemn look lest he give offence, when someone hit a wrong note that escaped the attention of nearly everyone else but the director.

He could read music right, and he could hear music right, but he could not make it at all.

Yet he took his place regularly at chorus rehearsals. While the rest of us sang with reasonable fidelity to the music in our hands —say, the 'Soldiers' Chorus' — Wallace made smooth, legato noises in the baritone range that were utterly divorced from anything Gounod intended.

You had to sit near Wallace, not more than two or three chairs away, to know he was making any sound at all. At least that much was in his favour. But the report on him travelled quickly through the chorus, and we had our laughing stock. Men took turns sitting next to him. and soon moved away. Not only did the novelty of his vocal aberrations wear off quickly, but the risk of being misled by him was very real.

HUMOUR HAD GONE OUT

We knew he could not last, so we took him as a joke. One of the more literary members of the chorus referred to Wallace's "ululations," and it was good for a laugh, even though few of us knew what it meant. It was comic enough that Wallace was ululating, not singing.

The director was surprised at our complaint. It was a large chorus, and he had paid no particular attention to Wallace. He said no disturbing sounds were coming through. Inasmuch as this was a community venture among amateurs, he did not like to ask people to drop out unless they were actually spoiling the music. He suggested we help Wallace along with our stronger voices.

Several of us tried. My experience was typical. I might bellow my strongest, but Wallace started out on the wrong note every time and pursued his erratic way unfalteringly. I could not lead him, and in truth it required some concentration on my part to keep from following his unmelodious track. It was dreadful.

By the time the final rehearsal rolled around, we had given up completely on Wallace. We tried to make certain, even being so crude as to move if he sat down next to us, that he had three or four chairs all to himself. We might have shown him more consideration, I know, but unless you had been through it yourself you cannot imagine what a dismaying experience it was to try to sing with Wallace keening almost in your ear. He seemed not to notice the insularity; he paid no attention to it, anyway. And of course, that didn't please us.

We were agreed that on the night of the concert, as during these last rehearsals, we would keep Wallace in isolation. We saw no other means of escaping his influence. If he could not sing right, we would not have him making any of us sing wrong. The audience, seeing him set apart, might draw any conclusions they pleased. We couldn't help it.

TURNED OUT OTHERWISE

I wish I could say that on the night of the concert Wallace suddenly found himself and the right notes, too. It would have made a good story had he given a thrilling performance when it really mattered. But it didn't turn out that way at all.

Wallace did not even show up with the chorus at the concert. I think he intended it that way right from the start. He knew all along he was a misfit. He got as much pleasure as he could out of the chorus, and in return gave as much as he could. If his gift was enthusiasm instead of music, it was not his fault. But he knew the actual concert was beyond him, and that he had gone far enough.

None of this dawned on me the night of the concert, not even when I looked out across the footlights, in the middle of 'Sleep, Kentucky Babe', and saw Wallace sitting in one of the rear seats in the mezzanine. It all came later.

Much later—long after I moved out of town, I have sometimes wondered if any other men of that chorus had regrets over our lack of understanding with Wallace. He could have been defiant and vindictive in the face of our rudeness, and taken his place on stage with us. Instead, he let us go our way, making the music he could not make, while he went out front and listened to us. He could not have shamed us more had he deliberately tried, and I do not think he did.

Gourmand's Paradise

(Continued from Page 21 Col. 5)

at least, after all the buildup on Africa.

Vaccinium macrocarpon turned out to be strangely like cranberries straight from Cape Cod, and the Can-dyed yams were sweet potatoes, southern style. Even the ice in the water glasses "extracted from the heart of the Ashokan Glacier in order not to unbalance the Greenland Ice Cap," it said on the menu, was manufactured right in New York. "It seems like nobody brought anything back this year we could eat," one member of the dinner committee complained

Blue Star Over Pepsu

(Continued from Page 5 Col. 3)

tion would be a job for any ministry to achieve.

Indeed the land reforms which are still on have been carried through at such a quick pace that it becomes often difficult to appreciate them from a distance. For instance there is the Agricultural Lands (Limitation of Ownership) Bill which lays down that no owners under whatever circumstances will have more than 300 acres.

No State in the country has probably yet sanctified the principle of limitation of ownership in land in such businesslike manner. These and other gestures of economic and social justice to the underdog persuades a thoughtful observer to make light of its parliamentary sins for awhile.

CONSOLIDATION

Consolidation of holdings, another experiment of immense value which is not fully appreciated beyond the bounds of PEPSU is going on satisfactorily. The idea is to develop rural life as an organic whole through the direct co-operation of the local people.

The figure for an average size of holdings in over 500 villages which stood at 1-1/2 bighas before consolidation has reached up to between 24 and 50 bighas now.

The importance of this work becomes clear when it is realized that these compact and larger blocks thus achieved will go a long way in economic cultivation and increased crop yields, less labour and neat supervision. This, in its own way, will result in a more intelligent use of farm implements, better conditions for modern mechanised agriculture and less litigation among the cultivators. It will also quite naturally instil in the farmers grouped together in one block a homogeneity of outlook which may be helpful for the introduction of co-operative farming in the future.

The Departmental officials, committee members and villagers alike are in a fine to-do. The project touches all and everybody and hence an atmosphere charged with expectancy rules.

GANGSTERISM

Of late PEPSU was tending to don the mantle of a frontier province in the matter of law and order. But the causes of the retreat cannot be solely ascribed to the geographical features of the State.

Gangsterism and the general disregard for law which had however been quite secular in character is presently on the wane. It had the one ally in the uncertain political situation here. And crime in PEPSU is nothing new and can hardly serve to be a measuring rod of distinction of any regime.

Highway robberies, bus hold-ups and murders and dacoities have been widely prevalent in different regions of the State in varying degrees since the formation of the Union.

Also it must continually be borne in mind that PEPSU is passing through a stage of agrarian evolution. The abnormal crime situation here is coloured by the age-old tussle between landlords and tenants.

To return to the political arena. The first thing that arrests one's attention is the swift emergence of a third force in PEPSU and the esteem in which it is held here.

REDS' GAIN

In India the Communists walk the earth here with a firm gait. Consistency in a period of drift has rightly earned them the distinction. They have not only consolidated their gains but (although the elections are as yet far on account of delimitation of constituencies) are actively spreading their influence in other areas too. There seems to be no getting away from the conclusion that as a political party they have come to make a stay in PEPSU.

The Akalis come of course next in order in the public eye. They have very clearly swung the mass imagination to their side by virtue of the new agrarian reforms.

But yet the fact remains that although people from all communities make up the National United Front — as they did in the previous United Democratic Front — the highsounding name is getting more useful as a camouflage to enable the Akalis to pursue their sectional outlook. They have further gained in strength with the recent conciliation between the ruling houses of Patiala and Faridkot which means politics in PEPSU will henceforth cease to reflect the rivalry between the two princes, as yet the first cause of every political manoeuvre in the State.

AKALIS

And so the "Blue Star" — a term having its origin in the blue turbans worn by the Akalis — is rising ever higher on the political horizon here.

As to what will emerge in the future almost entirely depends on the outcome of the investigation in the local Congress ranks.

It cannot be viewed singly as a party affair for as a fish rots in the head so the decay in the Congress organization has been the forerunner of the frightful fall in the standards of public behaviour in PEPSU.

Howsoever the party is reorganised here it will have to go full-steam ahead with constructive work rather than wasting its energies in useless political acrobatics which have hitherto been the bane of it.

That is the one way pointing to progress and that way alone this stricken State may ensure itself a quiet harbourage.

PEPSU is tired but it must not capitulate. Time, has stood still for long, it must get a move on now.

Russians Catch Them Young

THERE are numerous chess clubs in Russia. Every school has a chess club. The collective farms, Trade Union Clubs, Young Pioneer Houses all have their chess clubs. The school boys and girls are not made to look at chess as a great time waster, or a bad thing to be shunned. Nor is it a compulsory thing, as the chess enthusiasts go for all sports like volley ball, footballskating, skiing, swimming etc.

Highly qualified instructors are usually appointed in these clubs to give valuable assistance to players. The instructors make it their business not to interfere with the school studies or other activities. There is a very interesting story about Reshevsky the U. S. champion who visited the Soviet Union in 1939.

Reshevsky was to give a simultaneous display at the Moscow 'Young Pioneer' House. When the car stopped, Reshevsky said to the driver: "Come back in an hour-and-a-half, I shall be through by then."

The chauffeur arrived at the time instructed. But Reshevsky put in no appearance, neither in the promised 90 minutes, nor in three, four or five hours afterwards. His simultaneous exhibition against the youngsters lasted eight hours! He lost 6 games, drew 13 and won 13. In 1941 Paul Keres gave a simultaneous display to the chess players of the same house. Of 28 games he lost 11, won 9. drew 8.

The schoolboys and schoolgirls who opposed Reshevsky and Keres were not specially selected. It was just a group of youngsters from the schools. It was in such circles that Botwinnik Smyslov and Bronstein began their chess.

Famous chess masters visit these school clubs to deliver lectures, solve chess problems, give simultaneous displays. Regular theoretical courses are also conducted in these school chess clubs.

The game given below is the fifth in the match of eight between R. G. Wade (White) and W. A. Fairhurst.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. Kt-KB3, P-B4; 3. P-Q5, P-QKt 4; 4. P-B4, B-Kt2; 5. Q-Kt3, Q-Kt3; 6. Kt-B3, P-Kt5; 7. Kt-QR4, Q-B2; 8. Kt-K2, P-Kt3; 9. P-Kt3, B-Kt 2; 10. B-Kt2, P-Q3; 11. P-QR3, P-QR4; 12. P-K4, Castles; 13. P-K5, KKt-Q2; 14. PXQP, PXQP; 15. Castles, Kt-KB3; 16. Kt-KB3, QKt-Q2; 17. P-R3, KR-Kt1; 18. PXP, RPXP; 19R-R2, B-QR3; 20. B-K3, BXP1. 21. QXB, P-Kt6; 22. R-R3, R-Kt5; 23. Q-B3, QRXKt; 24. RXR, RXR; 25. Q-R3, Q-Kt1; 26. Q-Q3, Q-Kt1; 27. Kt-Q2, Kt-Kt3; 28. Q-R2, KKt-Q2; 29. P-Kt3, Kt-B3; 30. Kt-B4, QKtXP; 31. Q-Q2, KtXB; 32. KtXKt, RXP; 33. Kt-B4, B-B1; 34. Q-Kt5, B-Kt2; 35. Q-Q2, P-Q4; 36. BXP, KtXB; 37. QXKt, B-Q5; 38. Kt-Q6, RXPch; 39. K-R2, R-Kt4; 40. QXR, QXKt ch; 41. Q-Kt3, Q-KB3; 42. K-Kt2, P-B5; 43. R-K1, P-B6; 44. R-K8ch, K-Kt2; 45. R-QB8, B-K4; 46. Q-K3, P-R4; 47. R-B4, K-R2; 48. P-B4, B-Q3; 49. QXBP, QXQ; 50. RXQ, BXP; 51. R-B3, P-Kt4; 52. P-R4, P-B3; 53. PXP, PXP; 54. RXB, drawn. With two games still to play the match stands 4-2 in favour of Wade.

Queen's Gambit Declined Half Slav Defence

From the Helsinki Team Tournament 1952

White: Boleslavsky.
Black: Bisguier.

1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-QB3; 3. Kt-KB3, Kt-B3; 4. Kt-B3, P-K3; 5. Q-Kt3, QKt-Q2, 6. P-KKt3, B-K2; 7. B-Kt2, Castles; 8. Castles, P-QR3 (*1); 9. B-B4, P-QKt4; 10. PXQP, BPXP: 11. QR-B1, Kt-R4; 12. KtXQP, KtXB; 13. KtXB ch, QXKt; 14. PXKt, B-Kt2; 15. R-B7, B-Q4; 16. Q-B2, Q-Q1; 17. Kt-Kt5, Kt-B3; 18. BXB, QXB; 19. P-K4, QXQP; 20. R-Q1, Q-R4; 21. P-Kt3, Q-Kt5; 22. P-QR3 (*2); QXRP; 23. P-K5, P-R3; 24. KtXKP, Kt-K1 (*3); 25. KtXR, KtXR; 26. Kt-Q7, Kt-K3; 27. P-B5, Kt-B1 (*4); 28. Q-B3, Q-R7; 29. Q-B3, R-K1; 30. Kt-B6ch, PXKt; 31. Q-Kt3 ch, K-R1; 32. PXP, Kt-Kt3; 33. PXKt, PXP; 34. Q-B7 (*5), R-KKt-1; 35. P-R3, Q-Kt7; 36. R-Q7, Q-Kt8ch; 37. K-R2, P-Kt4; 38. Q-K5, R-KB1; 39. Q-K7, R-KKt1; 40. P-B7, Black resigns.

Chess

Comments

(*1) This prepares the advance on the Queen's side but reacts to Black's disadvantage, since the consequence is that White gains control of the Queen Bishop file. Better is 8...., P-QKt3; 11. KtXKt, Kt2; 10. PXP, KtXP; 11. KtXKt, KPXKt; 12. QR-Q1, B-B3: 13. Kt-K5, BXKt; 14. PXB, Q-K1; 15. KR-K1, Kt-B4; 16. Q-B3, R-Q1; with equality.

(*2) A fine move. He cannot play P-K5 at once on account of 22...., QXBP.

(*3) If 24.... PXKt; 25. Q-Kt6, Kt-R4; 26. QXKt, QXP; 27. RXP ch, followed by mate in two moves.

(*4) His only move. If 27...., Kt-Kt4; 28. Q-B6, and if 27...., Kt-B5; 28. Q-K4.

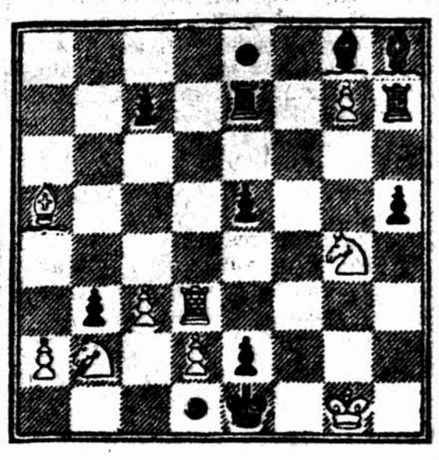
(*5) Black is now hopelessly lost, but a rather a quicker way of winning was P-B7 followed by QXP.

—BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE.

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

Problem No. 29

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in three moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 28. Key move:—Kt-Kt3.

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OPERATION PAN-PACIFIC

Scouts From 20 Countries At Australian Jamboree

BY MARJORIE THOMSON

IN their tent town among the tall gumtrees at Greystanes, 20 miles from Sydney, the capital city of New South Wales, more than 11,000 boys from all parts of Australia and from 20 overseas countries recently had "the time of their lives" for 12 days.

They were the land, sea and air scouts, mostly between 11 and 15 years of age, who attended the Pan-Pacific Scout Jamboree in Australia from December 29, 1952 until January 8, 1953

There were more than 900 overseas scouts at the Jamboree 101 from New Zealand, 11 from Great Britain, 84 from Malaya, 56 from Singapore, 25 from Indo-China and Vietnam, two from North Borneo, two from Brunei, 15 from Lithuania, 27 from Hong Kong, four from Ceylon, 56 from New Guinea and Japua, two from Solomon Islands, Indonesia and Western Germany and a single representative from Iceland, Japan, Malta, Holland and French New Caledonia.

MAIN IDEA

The main idea behind a Jamboree is friendship and association, so that lads from different countries can get to know each other without thought of race or creed. Consequently, there was little organised activity during the day inside the camp. The boys were free to do as they pleased to get to know each other. They wore pocket labels with their names printed on them so there were no difficulties about learning each other's names as they wandered in and out of the camps.

EXCURSIONS

During the Jamboree, excursions were arranged daily so boys from interstate and overseas could see the famous Blue Mountains and southern highlands of New South Wales, the picturesque South Coast agricultural and highly industrialised steel and coal centres, the Taronga Park Zoological Gardens over-looking Sydney Harbour, the lovely ocean surfing beaches clustered along the Sydney coastline, and Canberra, Australia's national capital, 200 miles away. Visits to the circus, picture shows and radio stations in Sydney were also on the programme for those interested.

There was organised community entertainment at night Australian documentary films and cartoons were featured on the film night, the National Opera Company and the Sydney Symphony Orchestra gave performances in a specially-erected music shell. There were nearly 30,000 people, including visitors, present on those nights.

On other nights there were folk songs and national dances in costumes by groups from Malaya, New Zealand, New Guinea, Ceylon, Vietnam and Singapore at the camp fires. A cavalcade of Australian history was presented by the 1,400 members of the New South Wales contingent.

THE SITE

Greystanes, the site of the Jamboree, has close links with Australia's early history. It was part of a 500-acre land grant to Lieutenant William Lawson who, with Gregory Blaxland and William Charles Wentworth, hacked his way across the rugged Blue Mountains in 1813 and opened up the lush north-west for settlers.

Nelson Lawson, a son of the explorer, built Greystanes House on part of his father's land grant in 1836. After his son's early death in 1843, the explorer later lived at Greystanes. The house gave its name to the district.

There were several lone representatives from overseas countries at the Jamboree.

FROM JAPAN

Mr. Hidesaburo Kurishima, one of the unexpected but welcome guests, is an executive officer of the Boy Scouts' Association of Japan. His tent, with the Japanese national flag and two big wind socks in the shape of carp, one painted in red and gold and the other in black and red, was a priority attraction for autograph-hunters and swap-seekers. Genial grey-haired Mr. Kurishima swapped all his badges the first few hours in camp. He was kept busy explaining that the carp is the Japanese emblem of boyhood and writing his name in both Japanese and English.

Another target for autographs was the Iceland scout, Sigmund Finnsson, who camped with another unexpected arrival, a scout from Malta.

Finnsson, who is 28, is Assistant District Scoutmaster in the Vestmannaeyjar district. He left Iceland early in June, 1952, and travelled to Australia via Scotland and England. By trade he is a wireless operator in Reykjavik, the Icelandic capital. Scouting activities in Iceland, he said, were on similar lines to those in other countries. There were 3,000 boy and girl scouts in Iceland, a big scout population in a small country.

Many of the contingents made distinctive ornamental gateways to their camp sites. The New Zealand contingents had a palisaded area laid out like a Maori village. There was a bamboo meeting house with quaintly carved figures; a Potaki (food store house) and over the camp entrance was the Maori welcome — Haere Mai.

UP TO DATE

The 300-acre camp site at Greystanes was well laid out with streets and avenues and maps showing the locations of the various groups. The camp had electric light, a post office and telephones, banks, scout shops, big canteens selling sweets, ice-cream and soft drinks, a newspaper and book stall, a photography shop where films could be left to be developed.

With the humid mid-summer weather, the boys were usually lined up to 10-deep for cool drinks and ice-creams. The photographic team worked overtime developing films taken by the lads.

There was also a 30-bed hospital staffed by a Red Cross Voluntary Aid detachment.

The Jamboree camp was divided into six sub-camps, each of about 2,000 boys. Each sub-camp was broken down into four groups, then into troops of 50, and, finally, into patrols of eight. Four or eight boys were accommodated in each tent, according to the size of the tent.

CATERING

Catering arrangements were in charge of the Camp Quarter-master. Supplies were distributed through the group quarter-masters to troop and patrol leaders. Each patrol did its own messing.

Foodstuffs were ordered by the ton. Early orders included 18 tons of cake, 10 tons of potatoes, four tons of cereals, three and a half tons of butter, 15,000 dozen eggs, 11,000 tins of jam, 15,000 lettuce, 7,500 gallons of milk and 73,500 loaves of bread. But it was soon found that another 2,000 dozen eggs were needed and several more tons of cake.

Although the lads did not use half of the bread, potatoes, meat, biscuits and cocoa provided, they drank their way through soft drinks at the rate of 5,000 bottles an hour

Some of the overseas contingents brought special food with them although arrangements were made by the Australian authorities for supplies of rice, coconuts and coconut oil, and other special foodstuffs.

When the last campfire had died down on January 8, the scouts had one regret — that the time had been all too short. But they had "a whale of a time" and in the words of the Jamboree song—

"Made friends they never met before,
But will remember evermore."

Brian Jackson, a patrol leader of the Fairlie, 8th Canterbury troop, New Zealand, explains to Scout Master Charlie Chong from Seremban, Malaya, the meaning of the symbolic carved tikis in the New Zealand camp. Chong, a school teacher at the Anglo-Chinese Methodist School in Seremban, was one of the contingent leaders of the 84 members of the Malayan group at the Jamboree.

THE HAKA DREW BIG CROWDS

The Haka always drew big crowds to the New Zealand scout camp, and hundreds of shots were taken by enthusiastic amateur photographers. The New Zealand camp was set out as a miniature Maori village. The Haka was led by Assistant Scoutmaster Adams of the 1st Karori, Wellington, troop.

ROUSING RECEPTION IN SYDNEY STREETS

The overseas contingents in the Jamboree march through Sydney streets and get rousing reception.

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Edited by S. NATARAJAN.